TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

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THE COMPILER.

A Democratic, News and Family Journal.

BY H. J. STAHLE. "TRUTH IS MIGHTY, AND WILL PREVAIL." TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

40TH YEAR. GETTYSBURG, PA.: MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1858. NO. 30.

The Poet's Corner.

The Prayer of Washington.

While the American army lay encamped in a deplorable state of nakedness and starvation at Valley Forge, a Quaker named Potts, passing a secluded spot, heard the voice of some one in prayer. Stealing quietly forward, he saw Washington's horse tied to a sapling, and a little further on, in a thicket, was the chief on his knees, tears streaming down his cheeks, beseeching Heaven for the army and his country.

Where rock on rock is piled,
Where lordly oaks are clasped by graceful vines;
And murmuring brooklets wander through the pines,
All is rude and wild;
Where leaps from tree to tree
The graceful squirrel—where the wild bird sings
Farewell to autumn, on departed wings,
And hums the busy bee;
There, where no voice is heard,
Save the low insects', 'mid the brown and green,
And those sweet bird-notes; while the leafy screen,
By their light wings is stirred;
There, low on bended knee,
His broad brow lifted to the arching sky,
With folded hands, and meek, imploring eye,
He prays, O, God! to thee;
"Father!" his heart is sad
For those poor sufferers yonder in the camp;
Disease is there; their huts are cold and damp;
They ask in vain for bread.
"Father!" in years agone,
A Christian mother taught those lips to pray,
And yet he hears, though youth hath passed away,
That gentle teacher's tone.
"Father!" what can he do?
Those hearts, unflinching 'mid the battle's storm,
Shrink back, appalled at famine's haggard form;
How can THE STARVED be true?
Long shadows drape the hill;
His voice alone goes trembling o'er the bush,
Which slowly settles o'er plain and bush,
Till day's glad pulse is still.
How can he let Thee go?
As Jacob, wrestled with his Lord, of old,
With breaking heart, yet faith's unbroken hold,
He wrestles with Thee now.
How beautiful is faith;
He on whose wisdom leaned a nation's heart,
With child-like trust repeats, "Oh, God, thou art,
Speak—let the wronged be free!"
The precious blessing came—
Long-suffering freedom struggled into birth—
Linked with his country's glory, o'er the earth,
Echoes his honored name.
"Pray always," One hath said:
Columbia's heart entombs her Washington!
But who shall say her freedom was not won,
Because in faith he prayed?

All is Vanity.

What are riches? But a bubble.
What is fame? But toil, trouble.
What is genius? 'Tis a spark
That soon grows dark.
What is beauty? But a flower.
What is love? An April shower.
What is friendship? 'Tis the lily
Just born to die.
What are honors? Empty spoil.
What is learning? Labor, toil.
What is youth? And unspun thread;
And how soon shred!
What is language? Empty breath.
What is age? Herald of death.
What is time? One moment see
Forerunner of eternity.

Select Miscellany.

"Forty."

This numerical, which occurs so frequently in Scripture, and in places where its introduction is apparently at variance with passages which precede and follow it, is, in the East, constantly used as a general term, implying "many," or an indefinite number, as we use the words "score" or a "dozen or two." A ruined palace at Persepolis is called "Chelminat" or "the forty pillars," though it has but nineteen standing, and, when perfect, had two hundred and six. The Arabs also used "one thousand and one" in a similar manner.—Thus Moses was in the mount forty days, meaning many days. The Israelites lived many, not "forty" years in the wilderness. This meaning explains numerous difficulties in scriptural history. The Persians, Arabs and Turks, still use the term "forty" in this sense.

Gold.—We observe that a French physician has recently published a volume on the "Medical Effects of Gold," in which he mentions various ways of prescribing it, and specifies numerous effects produced by it. Among others of the latter, he says it produces "exhiliration of spirits." We have no doubt of the efficacy of the medicine in this particular, especially if it be taken *in the pockets.*

☞A rich man once complained in a coffee-house that he had three daughters, to whom he would give ten thousand dollars each, and yet he could find nobody to marry them. "With your leave, sir," said an Irishman who was present, stepping up and making a very polite bow, "I'll take *two* of them!"

☞"Bubby, why don't you go home and have your mother sew up that awful hole in your trowsers?" "Oh, you git eout, old 'oman," was the respectful reply, "our folks is economising, and a hole will last longer than a patch any day."

☞One of our exchanges perpetrated this "poem," and then subsided: "The wind it blew, the snow it flew, and raised particular thunder—with skirts and hoops, and chicken coops—and all such kind of plunder."

The Amount of Food Consumed by a Man During his Lifetime.

We take the following from a late number of the London *Times*:

M. Alexis Soyer, in one of his most touching pictures of real life, represents to us a good genius leading out a little aristocrat, or a yet unconscious millionaire, to a vast plain, upon which are collected on one spot all the delicate food and costly liquors which that favored being will consume during the period of his mortal struggles, supposing him to attain the average age of man. The great writer throws in the additional and awful touch that the animals for the support of the little boy are in that dreadful vision endowed with life, and are gazing at their future consumer with lack luster but reproachful eye. Taking the medium consumption of his daily means, the eminent writer in question has calculated that the boy would be surrounded and gazed at by 30 oxen, 200 sheep, 100 calves, 200 lambs, 50 pigs, in poultry by 1,200 fowls, 300 turkeys, 150 geese, 400 ducklings, 263 pigeons, 600 woodcocks and snipes, 600 wild pigeons and teal, 450 plovers, ruffs, and reeves, 800 quails, ortolan, and foreign birds, also by 500 hares and rabbits, 40 deer, 120 guinea fowl, 10 peacocks, and 360 wild fowl. In the way of fish, by 120 turbot, 140 salmon, 120 cod, 260 trout, 400 mackerel, 300 whitings, 800 soles and slips, 400 flounders, 400 red mullet, 200 eels, 150 haddocks, 400 herrings, and 5,000 smelts, and by some hundred thousands of those delicious, silvery white bait, besides a few hundred species of fresh water fishes. In shell fish by 20 turtle, 300,000 prawns, shrimps, sardines, and anchovies. With enumeration of the living creatures we will stop, we have not room to dwell upon the food upon the fruits and vegetables; we would only add that the liquids to promote the digestion of the above articles, enumerated or suggested, are counted as 49 hogsheads of wine, 1368 gallons of beer, 584 gallons of spirits, 342 liquors, etc. This may furnish a rough idea of the spectacle that would meet the intelligent eyes of a little Colonel of the Grenadier Guards, if summoned at an early age to inspect his future rations.

The sight that would greet the eyes of an embryo soldier destined to serve under his command would be of a far less complicated nature, seeing that it would mainly consist of a huge pile of boiled fresh beef, in weight equal to 7,665 lbs. of stringy, over boiled, fresh meat.—We have somewhat overstated the weight, and over-estimated the esculent value of this mountain of insipid flesh, because a private soldier does not receive even 1 lb. of such diet every day; and even from the weight he actually receives, a considerable deduction must be made for bone and other portions unfit for human food.

A Curious Document.

Washington, as everybody knows, was very methodical; and he was particular to have matters about which a dispute might arise, "put in writing." The article below is copied from one of his "papers," and is both characteristic and amusing. It is an agreement with his gardener, who, it appears, was in the habit of getting "tight:"

"Articles of agreement made this twelfth day of April, Anno Domini, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, by and between George Washington, Esq., of the Parish of Truro, in the county of Fairfax, State of Virginia, on one part, and Philip Bater, Gardener, on the other. Witness, that the said Ppilip Bater, for and in consideration of the covenants herein hereafter mentioned, doth promise and agree to serve the said George Washington for the term of one year as a Gardener, and that he will during the said time, conduct himself soberly, diligently and honestly—that he will faithfully and industriously perform all and every part of his duty as a Gardener, to the best of his knowledge and abilities, and that he will not at any time suffer himself to be disguised with liquor, except on times hereafter mentioned.

"In consideration of these things being well and truly performed on the part of said Philip Bater, the said Geo. Washington doth agree to allow him (the said Philip) the same kind and quality of provisions as he has heretofore had, and likewise annually a decent suit of clothes, befiting a man in his station; to consist of coat, vest and breeches; a working jacket and breeches of homespun, besides two white shirts, three check do., two linen pocket handkerchiefs, two pair of linen overhalls; as many pair of shoes as are necessary for him; four dollars at Christmas, with which he may be drunk four days and four nights; two dollars at Easter to effect the same purpose; two dollars at Whitsuntide, to be drunk two days; a dram in the morning and a drink of grog at dinner at noon.

"For the true and faithful peformance of all and each part of these things, the parties have hereunto set their hands this twenty-third day of April, Anno Domini, 1787.

PHILIP BATER, his X mark.
GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Witness:
GEORGE A. WASHINGTON.
TOBIAS LEAR.

Mrs. Pierce at Madeira.—Letters have been received at Washington, from ex-President Pierce, conveying the gratifying intelligence that the climate of Madeira continues to prove highly beneficial to the health of his estimable lady.

☞Harrisburg has burst out into a building fever—one hundred new buildings are to be put up the present season.

A Railroad Incident.

Conductor Woodall, of the Little Miami (Ohio) Railroad, noticed a young girl in his train going East, and came to collect her fare. He observed that she had but $4, although she was going to New York as she said. He became interested in her, learned that she lived in New York, but came West to work, and had taken sick. This story was told so candidly that the conductor, who had watched the narrator closely, could not doubt its truth.

"If that is the case, I cannot take your money," he said.

"Indeed, sir, it is true."

"Then take your money back," was his answer, and he passed along.

Through with his collection, he related the circumstances to a couple of gentlemen passengers, and proposed to head a subscription list if they would go through the train and take up a collection for the girl. The gentlemen readily agreed to this, and in a few minutes had the pleasure of handing to the girl some seventeen dollars, enough to pay her way to New York. She knew nothing until she received the money, when her grateful feelings gave vent in copious tears. No one doubted her honesty.

But Woodall was not satisfied. Before she left the train, he gave her a memorandum setting forth the route she should take, and a card, which he requested her to use instead of tickets. On the card was written the following:

To my Brother Conductors:—I have passed this worthy young lady on my train to Columbus. A subscription was taken up for her, and seventeen dollars placed in her hands by the passengers. For God's sake, don't take a cent of it.

WOODALL,
Conductor Little Miami R. R.

This, no doubt, enabled her to reach home safely, and with money in purse.

Number of Stars.

To the naked eye are displayed, it is believed, about three thousand stars, down to the sixth magnitude; and of these, only twenty are of the first, and seventy of the second magnitude—Within the last two centuries, the telescope has revealed countless millions of stars, more and more astonishingly numerous the further the space it penetrated. Every increase in the dimensions and power of instruments, which successful improvements in optical science have attained, has brought into view multitudes innumerable of objects invisible before, so that, for anything that experience has hitherto taught us, the number of the stars may be really infinite. Those rendered visible—for instance by the great power of Lord Rosse's telescope—are at such an inconceivable distance, that their light, traveling at the rate 200,000 miles a second, cannot arrive at our planet in less than fourteen thousand years. The light of the sun takes 160 minutes to move to the Georgium Sidus, the remotest planet of our own solar system; and so vast is the unoccupied space between us and the nearest star, that light would require five years to pass through it. But as the telescope has disclosed to us objects many times more remote than such a star, the creation of a new star at so great a distance could not become known to us for many thousand years.

Cutting Down.

A late excellent Governor of this State used to tell a story of a famous sportsman, who not only made long shots in the field, but likewise at the board. In a word, he was fond of dealing somewhat in the marvellous while recounting his exploits. Being aware that he carried this practice to a rather unwarrantable length, he commissioned his favorite colored servant, Pete, to give him a hint when he found him streaching the truth too much.

One day, dining in company with sundry other gentleman, he told some prodigiously large stories; and, among the rest, of a fox he had killed which had a tail twenty feet long. Honest Pete thought this was quite too extravagant; and as he stood behind his master's chair, he gave him a nudge.

"Twenty, did I say? Perhaps I'm a little two fast—but it was all of fifteen."

Pete gave him a second nudge.

"Eh! let me see. 'Twas ten at least."

A third nudge.

"'Twas every inch of five."

A fourth nudge.

"'Twas three, any how."

A fifth nudge.

The sportsman took all these hints in good part until he received the last; when, thinking his story was cut down quite enough, he turned suddenly to his servant, and exclaimed:

"Why, hang it, Pete, won't you let my fox have *any* tail?"

☞John Wesley Pullan, a married man, persuaded a young and beautiful girl, of Brookville, Indiana, daughter of a respectable citizen, to accompany him to Cincinnati. In three days he returned to Brookville, when the whole town rose against him for his infamous conduct; he was taken before a magistrate, but the young lady refused to testify against him, and he was acquitted. But the indignant citizens escorted him to the canal, and, cutting a hole through the ice, *ducked him!*

☞Once a year it is proper to publish the following joke: A New Haven paper, describing the localities of three prominent institutions of that city, says: "The Medical College is on the road to the cemetery, the Divinity College on the road to the poor house, and the Law School on the road to the jail!" [illegible]

From the New York Dispatch.

How He Came to be Married.

It may be funny, but I've done it. I've got a rib and a baby. Shadows departed—oyster stews, brandy cocktails, cigar-boxes, boot-jacks, absconding shirt buttons, whist and dominoes. Shadows present—hoop skirts, band boxes, ribbons, gaiters, long stockings, juvenile dresses, tin trumpets, little willow chairs, cradles, bibs, pap, sugar teats, paragoric, hive syrup, rhubard, sena, salts, squills, and doctor's bills. Shadows future—More nine pound badies, more hive syrup, etc., etc. I'll just tell you how I got caught. I was always the darndest, most tea custard, bashful fellow you ever did see; it was kinder in my line to be taken with the shakes every time I saw a pretty gal approaching me, and I'd cross the street any time rather than face one; 'twasn't because I didn't like the critters, for if I was behind a fence looking thro' a knot-hole, I couldn't look at one long enough. Well, my sister Lib gave a party one night, and I stayed away from home because I was too bashful to face the music. I hung around the house whistling "Old Dan Tucker," dancing to keep my feet warm, watching the heads bobbing up and down behind the window curtains, and wishing the thundering party would break up, so I could get to my room. I smoked up a bunch of cigars, and as it was getting late and mighty uncomfortable, I concluded to shin up the door post. No sooner said than done, and I soon found myself in bed. "Now," says I, "let her rip! Dance till your wind gives out!" And cuddling under the quilts, Morpheus grabbed me. I was dreaming of soft shell crabs and stewed tripe and was having a good time, when somebody knocked at the door and woke me up. "Rap," again. I laid low. "Rap, rap, rap!" Then I heard a whisper, and I knew there was a whole raft of girls outside. "Rap, rap!" Then Lib sings out, "Jack, are you there?" "Yes," says I. Then came a roar of laughter. "Let us in," says she. "I won't!" says I. Then came another laugh. By thunder! I began to get riled. "Get out, you petticoated scarecrows!" I cried; "can't you get a beau without hauling a fellow out of bed? I won't go home with you—I won't—so you may clear out!" And, throwing a boot at the door, I felt better. But presently, oh! mortal buttons! I heard a still small voice, very much like sister Lib's, and it said: "Jack, you'll have to get up, for all the girls' things are in there!" Oh, Lord, what a pickle! Think of me in bed, all covered with shawls, muffs, bonnets and cloaks, and twenty girls outside the door waiting to get in! If I had stopped to think I should have pancaked on the spot. As it was, I rolled out among the bonnet-wire and ribbons in a hurry. "Smash!" went the millinery in every direction. I had to dress in the dark—for there was a crack in the door, and the girls *will* peep—and the way I fumbled about was death on straw hats. The critical moment came. I opened the door, and found myself right among the women. "Oh, my Leghorn!" cries one. "My dear, darling, winter velvet!" cries another, and they pitched in—they pulled me this way and that, boxed my ears; and one bright-eyed little piece—Sal —— her name was—put her arms right around my neck, and kissed me right on my lips. Human nature couldn't stand that, and I gave her as good as she sent. It was the first time I ever got a taste, and it was powerful good. I believe I could have kissed that gal from Julius Cæsar to the Fourth of July. "Jack," said she, "we are sorry to disturb you, but won't you see me home?" "Yes," said I, "I will." I did do it, and had another smack at the gate too. After that, we took a kinder turtle-doving after each other, both of us sighing like a barrel of new cider when we were away from each other.

'Twas at the close of a glorious summer day—the sun was setting behind a distant hog-pen—the chickens were going to roost—the bull-frogs were commencing their evening songs—the pollywogs, in their native mud puddles, were preparing themselves for the shades of night—and Sal and myself sat upon an antiquated back-log, listening to the music of nature, such as tree-toads, roosters and grunting hogs, and now and then the mellow music of a distant jackass was wafted to our ears by the gentle zephyrs that sighed among the mullen stalks, and came heavy laden with the delicious odor of hen roosts and pig styes. The last lingering rays of the setting sun, glancing from the brass buttons of a solitary horseman shone through a knot-hole in the hog pen full in Sal's face, dyeing her hair with an orange-pell hue, and showing off my thread-bare coat to bad advantage—one of my arms was around Sal's waist, my hand resting on the small of her back—she was toying with my auburn locks, of jet black hue—she was almost gone, and I was ditto. She looked like a grasshopper dying with the hiccups, and I felt like a mud-turtle choked with a codfish ball. "Sal," said I, in a voice musical as the notes of a dying swan, "will you have me?" She turned her eyes heavenward, clasped me by the hand, had an attack of the heaves and blind staggers, and with a sigh that drew her shoe strings to her palate, said, "Yes!" She gave clear out then, and squatted in my lap—she cork-screwed and curflumuxed and rolled in it. I hugged her till I broke my suspenders, and her breath smelt of onions which she ate the week before. Well, to make a long story short, she sot the day, and we practiced for four weeks every night how we would walk into the room to be married, till we got so we could walk as graceful as a couple of Muscovie ducks. The night, the company, and the minister came, the signal was given, and arm in arm we marched through the crowded hall. We were just entering the parlor door, when down I went slap on the oil-cloth, pulling Sal after me. Some cussed fellow had dropped a banana skin on the floor, and it floored me. It split an awful hole in my cassimeres right under my dress coat tail. It was too late to back out, so clapping my hand over it, we marched in and were spliced, and taking a seat I watched the kissing the bride operation. My groomsman was tight, and he kissed her till I jumped to take a slice, when, oh, horror! a little six year old imp had crawled behind me, and pulling my shirt through the hole in my pants had pinned it to the chair, and in jumping up, I displayed to the admiring gaze of the astonished multitude a trifle more white muslin than was pleasant. The women giggled, the men roared, and I got mad, but was finally put to bed, and there my troubles ended. Good night.

Yours, J. W. B.

A Laughing Philosopher.

The author of a work called "Notes of an Army Surgeon," records the following incident as having occurred during the siege of Fort Erie, in the war of 1812:

"I remember one day, in making my hospital rounds, a patient just arrived presented an amputated fore-arm, and, in doing so, could hardly restrain a broad laugh; the titter was constantly on his face.

"What is the matter? This does not strike me as a subject for laughter."

"It is not, doctor; but excuse me—I lost my arm in so funny a way that I still laugh when I look at it."

"What way?"

"Our first sergeant wanted shaving, and got me to attend to it, as I am corporal. We went together in front of the tent. I had lathered him, took him by the nose, and was just applying the razor, when a cannon ball came, and that was the last I saw of his head and my arm. Excuse me, doctor, for laughing, but I never saw such a thing before."

A Warning to Parents.—We do not know the name of the town in Vermont where the young man resides that can't speak to his father, nor do we know that there is any such young man; but the newspapers say there is, and that just before his birth some difference arose between his mother and her husband, and for a considerable time she refused to speak to him. The difficulty was subsequently healed—the child was born, and in due time he began to talk, but when sitting with his father was invariably silent. The boy continued so till he was five years old, when the father, having exhausted his powers of persuasion, inflicted punishment, which elicited nothing but sighs and groans. All who were present united in the opinion *that it was impossible for the child to speak to his father*—and time proved their opinon to be correct, as, at a maturer age, his efforts to converse with his parents could only produce bitter sighs and groans.—*Boston Post.*

Retribution.—It is instructive to note how the devices of men sometimes return to plague their inventors. Louis Napoleon, who holds his tenure of despotic power at the constant peril of assassination, because of the recent attempt upon his life, has endeavored to obtain of the English Government more stringent regulations respecting republican refugees resident in Great Britian. The effort has led to much discussion in the British press, and the London *Times*, with a coolness almost amounting to malignity, reminds the third Napoleon that his uncle left a legacy of $2,000 to Castillon, the soldier who attempted to assassinate the Duke of Wellington, and that he, Louis Napoleon, subsequently sought out this person and paid him the legacy with interest.

Snow Balling.—It is stated that in the Canton of Glaris in Switzerland, a man was shaving at a window, when some reckless fellow cracked away at him with a snow ball. The missile struck the razor and cut the man's throat, and he died from the wound.—Since then the authorities have decreed that whosoever throws a snow ball shall be sentenced to six years solitary confinement.

☞A Scotch blacksmith gave the following definition of metaphysics:—"When the party who listens dinna ken what the party who speaks means, and when the party who speaks dinna ken what he means himself, that is metaphysics."

☞The following sentence has been ascribed to Fenelon:—"I love my family better than myself; my country better than my family; and mankind better than my country; for I am more of a Frenchman than a Fenelon, and more a man than a Frenchman."

☞They declaim most against the world who have most sinned against it; as people generally abuse those whom they have injured.

☞The science of getting on well with a woman is like violin playing.—It depends principally on the *beau*-ing.

☞"That's laying down the law," as the Irishman said when he knocked down the Judge.

☞If "money makes the mare go," what a fast travelling old jade John Jacob Astor's must have been—if he had one.

The President and his Assailants.

We deny to no man the freest criticism upon the conduct of a public officer, however high his position. Condemn his acts, impeach his integrity, traduce and vilify his character if you will. An upright Magistrate cannot be permanently injured by malice any more than the principles of justice can be overthrown and destroyed by acts of tyranny and oppression. Truth in this country of rapid movement, free inquiry and judgment, is sure to work its way to light; and while it will exalt the honest and the faithful, it will react, with fearful energy, upon the dishonest and the corrupt. We do not live, thank God! in a borrowed and reflected light. The public judgment in this country is full of original force, full of justice, magnanimity, patriotism, and truth. Misled for a day, it will again assert its power.

James Buchanan is the elective representative Chief of this great nation.—Advanced in years, his whole life has been devoted to the public service. He has been seated in almost every position of honor and trust under the government—in Congress, in the Senate, in the cabinet, in high diplomatic service abroad, and now in the presidential chair of the nation. It may be said of him, too, what cannot be truly said of all men, that his eminent talents, his unblemished name, his industry, and his devotion to the people, so fitly marked him for the discharge of high political functions as to render his acceptance of office an honor and a favor to his constituents. Not one breath of suspicion has fallen upon his name during his whole public career. During forty years of public service no one questioned his integrity, his manliness, or his devotion, in all that time, to the high trusts confided to his administration.—Nominated for the presidency by the great party to which he has ever been wedded and which he has done so much to elevate, in the midst of a bitter canvass in which were enlisted the concentrated prejudices of sectional hatred and malevolence, no man dared to assail his motives, his integrity, or impeach his public or private virtues. He passed through that ordeal not only without blot or blemish, but commanding the homage and affection of every upright citizen of the republic. Wanting in no fidelity to his party or his country, relaxing in no honest effort to achieve the triumph of the one and the prosperity and happiness of the other, he entered the great office he now fills commanding universal confidence and eliciting almost universal blessings upon his name and character. If a suspicion had crept into the public mind that the government was in danger of demoralization—that there were signs and tokens of improper conduct on the part of its agents—the people looked to James Buchanan, whose long public and private life was blameless, to bring back the administration of affairs to the purity of our national origin. If a fearful sectional strife existed between the free and the slave States, they looked to the man who commanded the confidence of all, to mollify asperities, calm and subdue dissensions, and to execute justice to every part of our common Union. If they saw the constitution imperilled by ceaseless efforts to undermine its authority, to question its wisdom and impeach its morality, they looked to him, who had exhibited a life-long devotion to that great compact and to the just administration under its provisions of the government it created, to paralyze its assailants, to vindicate its character and maintain its integrity.

One short year has passed since Mr. Buchanan assumed the great trust to the execution of which he brought all the patriotism, experience, ability, and energy of his life. No man had been promoted to the office he holds commanding more, or deserving more, of the confidence of his countrymen. No man had ever entered it with less ambition and with a more single purpose to discharge its high duties with absolute fidelity to the constitution and laws.

Are there those who, relying upon the force of truth and justice, expected that even upon this record Mr. Buchanan would escape the malevolence of party, and the detraction, abuse, and slander of partisans? Has it ever happened that a high public officer, however pure, however able, however devoted to the cause of his country, has found in his deeds a shield against malice, in his services a protection against misrepresentation, in his integrity a foil against slander? Surely not. Honesty is not a universal virtue. Prejudices are not all extinct. Envy, hatred, and malice still exist.

Who, then are the assailants of James Buchanan? Who are they that impugn his motives, question his integrity as a man, and impeach his character as an upright Magistrate? We have a right to know them, and we have a right to understand their motives and purposes. We bring them before the country.—They are William H. Seward, John P. Hale, Benjamin F. Wade, William P. Fessenden, Charles Sumner, Stephen A. Douglas, Thomas L. Harris, Horace Greeley, James Watson Webb, Robert J. Walker, Thurlow Weed, Wendell Phillips, William Lloyd Garrison, and many others of lesser note. These are the men who bear public testimony against the President. They have a right to speak what they will. We do not question that right. They are witnesses, and we separate them. We ask the country to take them singly, weigh their characters, consider their credibility, interpret their designs and measure the value of their testimony. If there is one possible breach in the constitution, one leak in the treasury, one sore on the body-politic, you may trace their existence to those men. If there are signs of dissension between the States and of weakness in the bonds that bind them together; credit it, all to them. If the North is arrayed against the South, and the South against the North; they have done it. If the constitution has been assailed; they are the assailants. If corruption has crept into Congress; they are the tempters. If the government has been denounced as "a league with the devil;" it was they that declared it. If the authority of Congress has been menaced by insurrection in the Territories; it is they that promoted it and now justify it. If faction prevails in the Senate with a deliberate purpose of stopping the wheels of the government; it is they that direct it. These are the men who question the integrity, malign the character and misrepresent the motives of James Buchanan! And where do they live? All in the free States. What is their object? To break down the Democratic party, and thus take away the last hope of maintaining the government of the Union. A majority of the people and of the States are in the North. Their object is to produce in the northern people an irreconcilable hatred to the Southern people, and by the clash of the antagonists to overthrow the constitution. There is not a drop of patriotic blood in their veins. Their minds are either seared by prejudice or deranged by fanaticism—the two chief elements of their strength.—Whatever shall be added to their power shall be taken from the federal Union. He who is assailed by such men is complimented for his patriotism and certified for his integrity.—*Washington Union.*

What Next?

The Last Objection Removed.—In the second section of the Kansas bill, as it was amended in its passage through the Senate, the right of the people, "at *all times* to alter, reform, or abolish, in such manner as they may think proper," their Constitution, is fully provided for, and this amendment was inserted at the instance of Mr. Green, the able and eloquent Senator from Missouri, who reported the bill. Latterly this was the principal objection made to the measure by the Black Republicans and their allies, who strenuously contended that the Constitution of Kansas, under the provisions of the Lecompton-Constitution, could not be legally changed before the year 1864. They well knew that this was a strained and false construction of that instrument: but having been boldly met and vanquished on all their other objections, by the Democracy, they clung with pertinacity to this as the last plank in their rickety platform, and rested all their hopes of success before the country on this single objection. But the action of the Senate has swept this "refuge of lies" from under them, and they are now left without a solitary place of shelter from the storm of popular indignation with which they are doomed to be visited, sooner or later.—*Erie Observer.*

Greeley in Danger.

It is stated that ex-Mayor Wood, of New York, is about to sue Horace Greeley for libel, on *seven hundred and fifty* distinct charges! The Providence *Post* says, in regard to the affair:

"We believe Mr. Wood in every single contest with his opponents in the courts, except that which tried the constitutionality of the Metropolitan Police Bill, which was not a personal affair, has come off victor. That he has been most shamefully libelled by Greeley is beyond all dispute; and that these suits will wring the withers of the latter, whether they put money in the pocket of the former or not, is equally certain."

Fernando Wood is certainly one of the most indomitable and persevering men of the age, and if he has really made up his mind to turn upon Greeley and make him pay for the outrages he has sustained at his hands, we could almost pity Horace, much as we despise him.

Gov. Denver, of Kansas.

A Kansas correspondent of the St. Louis Republican says of this gentleman:

"Gov. Denver has so deported himself in his executive and individual capacity that a large majority of the free State men have become his sincere admirers and steadfast friends; and Lane will find his hostile demonstrations promptly met and summarily crushed out, his course rebuked, and himself repudiated, by much the best portion of that 'great and noble party' whose sympathy and concurrence he invokes so insidiously, and with a design so obviously nefarious, that notwithstanding all his artful and expert lubricity, he is plainly understood, and will be severely reprobated by all who retain a solitary spark of the true spirit of humanity, morality, and justice. He has so frequently, with his practised glosings, given to the wrong a semblance of the right, and thus misled the honest and unwary, that a vigilance has been awakened, which will render as apparent as the sunlight his bitter personal malignity and his crafty efforts to induce them to assume the execution of his vengeance."

Who Commits Frauds?

A letter from Leavenworth, Kansas, dated March 10th, says, "the election was for Delegates to the new Constitutional Convention, and passed off quietly. The vote in this place was for the Free State candidates—six hundred and fifty—the utmost that, with all their energies, they could gather together.—The following comparison will show the great frauds committed at the precinct in January last—frauds, in comparison with which Delaware Crossing or Kickapoo pale into insignificance:

Free State votes in Leavenworth for State officers and Legislature, January 4,..........1,[illegible]
Vote against the Lecompton Constitution on the same day,..........1,[illegible]
Free State vote for delegates on March 9th, 1858,..........650

We call the especial attention of those who are daily talking about frauds in Kansas to this vote at Leavenworth. On the 4th of January, when the Constitution was to be voted upon, *thirteen hundred and eighty-four* were polled by the Free State party. On the 9th of March, when the same party [illegible] to elect Delegates to a Constitutional Convention, *only six hundred and [illegible]* votes were cast. Is this no evidence of fraud on the part of our virtuous opponents? A falling off of [illegible] one *hundred per cent in two months* is certainly suspicious.

The Compiler.

M. J. Stable, Editor and Proprietor.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

Monday Morning, April 19, 1858.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
WILLIAM A. PORTER, of Philadelphia.
CANAL COMMISSIONER,
WESTLEY FROST, of Fayette county.

☞ Mr. BREWER, of the State Senate, and Mr. WILL, of the House, have our thanks for continued Legislative favors.

Adjournment of Congress.—The Senate on Wednesday passed the joint resolution of the House, adopted some time since, fixing the final adjournment of the present session of Congress for the first Monday of June next.

The York Bank.—Henry Welsh, Esq., was on Wednesday unanimously elected President of the York Bank, at York, in the place of Gen. Michael Doudel, resigned on account of impaired health.

Potomac Fisheries.—At Alexandria, on Tuesday, shad were selling at $12a $13 50 per hundred and herring at $10-50a$11 50 per thousand, and the demand threefold the supply.

The Coolie Trade.—It is stated that Mr. Reed, our minister to China, has made a move towards putting a stop to American vessels engaging in the coolie trade. He has notified an American vessel now loading at Macao with coolies of his intention to move the United States government to put in force the act of Congress of 1818, relating to this matter.

A Voice from Illinois.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democracy was held at Chicago, on the evening of the 30th ult., at which strong resolutions were passed endorsing the Kansas policy of the National Administration.

Taking him at his word.—The Indianapolis *Journal* tells a funny story of the Sheriff of that county. The day before the escape of Shears and the other prisoners, they were complaining of the jail fare, whereupon the Sheriff facetiously advised them, if they didn't like the board, to *leave*. And they left.

☞ There is great agitation in Russia, in consequence of the opposition of the nobles to the proposed emancipation of their serfs. Many of the great families have fled to St. Petersburg for fear of their lives.

☞ A suit for divorce is pending in Rochester, New York, which originated in a dispute between Mr. B. and his wife as to whether they should have beefsteak broiled or some oysters fried for breakfast—the lady, whose tastes are excellent, contending for the latter.

☞ The York county Mercantile Appraiser's list exhibits the fact that there are forty-six distileries in operation in that county.

☞ The starch manufacturers are in trouble, and despond of business success. Where in times past they found ready sale for their manufactures, the article is now a drug. This change is attributed to the general use of crinoline and the hoops—starch being no longer necessary to produce expansion.

☞ "The weather blew up cold on the 5th inst.," says one of our exchanges. The weather did perfectly right, and there are thousands of persons who will cheerfully support it. The cold deserved to be blown up long ago, and it ought to give place to a more genial temperature; and if the weather be not supported in such a manifest act of justice as "the blowing up of the cold," we may look vainly for the return of the balmy days of Spring. The weather is entitled to our heartiest thanks for thus interfering in its own behalf; yet, even if it felt no interest in blowing up the cold, we who are the immediate sufferers by the cold, ask earnestly that it may be blown up daily—sky high—until we shall not hear of it for seven or eight months. So says our "neighbor" of the York Advocate.

☞ The *mongrel* Know Nothing and Black Republican Opposition are, of course, *not* pleased with Hon. WILSON REILLY's speech on the Kansas question. We did not expect they would be, and hence are not disappointed.—But that the speech is one of rare convincing force, is abundantly proven by the labored (but vain) attempts of the Opposition to discredit and refute it. Mr. Reilly may justly feel complimented in the premises.

☞ Don't fail to read an article on our first page entitled "The President and his assailants." It will well repay a perusal, showing up as it does the dissolution and bankrupt political character of his enemies.

☞ The President has signed the army bill.

Death of Col. Benton.

Col. Thomas H. Benton died at Washington City, on Saturday morning week, at the age of seventy-six. His reputation is a national one, and his departure has caused regret throughout the country. Col. Benton was born in North Carolina in 1782, whence he emigrated to Tennessee, and became a member of the Legislature of the latter State, in 1811.

He afterwards became a citizen of Missouri, and in 1820 was elected U. S. Senator. In that body he soon took a commanding position, and was especially prominent during Gen. Jackson's administration. The last few years of his life have been devoted to literary labors, during which time he produced his "Thirty Years' Review," a standard and most interesting and useful work. At the time of his decease he was engaged in condensing the debates in Congress from the establishment of the Federal government down to the present day. The Washington *Union* states that the President had a protracted interview with Mr. Benton on Friday night, and the latter expressed his gratification at the visit.—Mr. Benton spoke of his extreme solicitude for the condition of public affairs, and his painful sense of the imminent dangers which threaten the country, and he exhorted the President to rely on Divine support and guidance, and not upon that of man, which would deceive him. The remains of the deceased have been taken to Missouri, for interment.

Col. Benton's Will.—It is stated that under the will of Col. Benton, Col. Fremont, Wm. Carey Jones, Mr. Jacobs, of Kentucky, his three sons-in-law, with his friends, Mr. Montgomery Blair, and Capt. Lee, brother-in-law of Mr. Blair, are appointed trustees. The family residence, so well known in Washington, with all its appointments, is bequeathed to Mrs. Jones, and his library to Mr. Jones. The rest of the estate is distributed among his children.

Death of an Ex-United States Senator.—Gen. Wm. Marks, who was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature as early as 1810, and for six years president of the Senate of that State, died on Saturday week. In 1827 he was elected to the United States Senate, and served a term of six years. In this distinguished body he was cotemporary with Webster, Calhoun, Van Buren, Benton, Berrien, Hayne and others of the great men of that day, and it is a singular coincidence that he died at about the same hour, and at nearly the same age, as Col. Benton, with whom he served for six years on the committee of military affairs, and between whom, although differing politically, there always existed the closest personal friendship.

The Slave Trade.

Important Correspondence.—It is stated that important diplomatic correspondence, lately carried on between the British Minister Lord Napier, and Gen. Cass, relative to the slave trade, has reached the climacteric in a long, able and convincing note from the venerable Secretary, addressed to Lord Napier, reviewing the whole subject, and furnishing a complete answer to the demands and pretensions of the British government. A correspondent of the New York Times says:

Several notes had previously passed—Lord Napier complaining, on the part of his government, that the American flag is used on the African coast as a cover to slavers of all nations, and maintaining that the United States is bound to increase the African squadron from three, the present number of vessels, to four, &c.

Gen. Cass communicates to Lord Napier the views of our government at length, and in a manner which must silence, if not satisfy, Lord Napier and his government. Gen. Cass, however, studiously avoids giving offence to England, though he comments with great and deserved severity upon the Coolie trade, and the laws of England relating thereto, and animadverts with equal justice upon the African apprentice system of Louis Napoleon.

Gen. Cass regrets the abuse of the American flag by vessels not entitled to claim that protection, but cannot admit that our government is responsible for this abuse to a greater extent than it has employed its efforts to prevent it. He further refuses to acknowledge that we are bound to add another vessel to our African squadron, and after reviewing the treaty stipulations, contends that we have fully complied with them, in letter and in spirit.

The document is written in strong but temperate language, and though severe and occasionally sarcastic, contains nothing at which the British government can possibly take serious umbrage. It is an able State paper, and will increase the reputation of Gen. Cass.

Democratic Truths.

The charter election took place at Trenton, New Jersey, and at Beverly, in the same State, on Monday last.—At both places the Democratic ticket was elected by large majorities.—Though some men have apostatised from the party, still the majority are true to its principles, and will sustain them in the face of all opposition.

Satan Reproving Sin.—The Plug Ugly journals of Baltimore are engaged at the present time in about the coolest piece of impudence that ever was attempted. They have undertaken to reprove Washington city for its vices, and to preach morals to its citizens. It is Satan reproving sin, and the Washingtonians may well say, "*Physician, heal thyself.*"

Abolition Dishonesty.

The hypocrisy of the Kansas "Freedom shriekers" has become so transparent that no man, no matter how dull his perceptive faculties, can fail to see the cloven foot in every movement they attempt to make. The discussion of the Kansas question in Congress, has fully brought to light the dark intrigue with which the slavery agitationists of the North expected to raise themselves into place and power. It has shown (to use the language of the Bedford Gazette,) that their operations in Kansas have been in opposition to, and not in favor of, making that Territory a Free State. It has shown, beyond the possibility of contradiction, that they had the power in their own hands to make a Constitution to suit themselves and that they refused to exercise it. It has shown that they prefer the violence and anarchy of mobs to the settled quiet and peace of a regularly constituted government. It has shown that they desire strife and party warfare in Kansas, rather than a Free State Constitution and an early settlement of the difficulties which every good citizen of the Union has for years deplored. And why, you ask, do these men demean themselves thus? Why do they thus belie all their professions, and whilst pretending to believe in anti-slavery doctrines labor assiduously to advance the interests and influence of the institution they profess to abhor? We answer, *because they prophesied in the last Presidential campaign that if* MR. BUCHANAN *would be chosen President, Kansas would be made a Slave State, and they are determined that their prophesy shall be verified, thinking thus once more to arouse the prejudices of the Northern people against the Democratic party.* For this reason it is that they act so dishonestly. For this reason they have time and again rejected the opportunity to make Kansas a Free State, and for this reason their representatives in Congress, on the first inst., after all their furious denunciations of the Lecompton Constitution, and after all their loud objurgations of the "peculiar institution," voted in favor of admitting Kansas with that Constitution, which *they* say fastens slavery upon the people of that Territory forever! Where is the man that after this will believe that the Abolitionists are sincere in their outcry for "Freedom?" Where is the individual who does not perceive the dishonesty of these unscrupulous political knaves? Where is the Democrat who does not, now, see that GIDDINGS and GROW and BURLINGAME and the other anti-slavery pretenders, are ready to vote for the extension of slavery a thousand times, if by so doing they could crush beneath their heels the great bulwark of American Liberty, the Democratic party?

What a Fall was There.

The Black Republicans feel keenly the inconsistent position, in which the Montgomery–Crittendon amendment has placed them. Notwithstanding the grim smile of satisfaction at the defeat of the Senate bill, their chagrin and mortification cannot be concealed. From the passage of the Kansas Territorial Laws, down to the vote on the Montgomery Substitute, these laws have been the object of their bitterest animadversion and objurgation. But to defeat a Democratic Administration, these laws are not so bad after all, and we find the entire Republican delegation in Congress recognizing them, not as "bogus," but binding and suitable for holding elections under. The defeat of the Senate bill is a barren victory to them, for by their own act they have been compelled to swallow their own words, and acknowledge the imputations they have cast upon them as false and unfounded. A few weeks ago Black Republicans would cling to your skirts like mud, taint the atmosphere as a noisome pestilence, with their maledictions, groans and yells upon the "Lecompton infamy;" but now when they are asked if they recognize the "bogus laws," they slink off with a fallen countenance, conscious of the utter inconsistency they have been for years practicing, and which has at last culminated in their support of Montgomery's substitute. It is a matter of some importance, and nevertheless true, that every position assumed by the Black Republican party, since the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill to the present on that embroglio, has been abandoned by it, and to-day it stands endorsing what yesterday it opposed, and recognizing as legal what it vehemently termed *bogus*. Such is the Black Republican party, and its history forms a melancholy page of inconsistencies and incongruities. How great is the fall to ambitious men? but how small is the catastrophe to the great principles of Democracy?—*Juniata Register.*

An Important Fact.

A recent article in the London *Times* reveals the important fact that *the Government of England has it in contemplation to seek for military recruits for India among the fugitive slaves which are now in Canada.* This is turning philanthropy to a good account. What says the *Tribune* to this new movement in favor of emancipation? Are they still in favor of the underground railroad?

☞ Mr. Whitney is trying to induce the English to build a Pacific railroad through Canada.

☞ It is said that Corinth has been entirely destroyed by an earthquake.

☞ Good nature, like a glow-worm, sheds light even in dirty places.

The Legislature.

In the Senate, on the 7th instant, Mr. Baldwin moved to reconsider the vote by which the proposition to increase the pay of members of the Legislature two hundred dollars had been defeated—and the motion to reconsider prevailed. The section then passed—yeas 16, nays 14, as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Bell, Coffey, Creswell, Finney, Francis, Gazzam, Gregg, Harris, Ingram, Marselis, Myer, Randall, Rutherford, Schell, Straub and Wilkins—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Baldwin, Brewer, Buckalew, Craig, Ely, Evans, Fetter, Knox, Laubach, Schaeffer, Steele, Turney, Wright and Welsh, *Speaker*—14.

The Governor has signed the bill to authorize the Commissioners of Adams county to borrow money.

The House, on the 8th, passed the Senate bill relating to Sheriff's sales. Also an act for the regulation of the Militia of the Commonwealth.

The House Liquor bill passed the Senate on Wednesday, by a vote of yeas 22, nays 10, after the adoption of an amendment offered by Mr. Gazzam, requiring the Governor to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, three inspectors of vinous, malt, and spirituous liquors for the city of Philadelphia, one for the city of Pittsburg, one for the rest of Allegheny county, and one for each judicial district in the State. These inspectors are to hold their office for three years, and are required to be "learned in the science of chemistry"; their duties shall be to inspect, examine and analyze all liquors, and upon detecting adulterations, provision is made for the destruction of the liquor. Each inspector is to receive a salary of $1500 per annum, and every person obtaining a license is required to pay three dollars towards this sum.

The bill went back to the House for concurrence in the Senate amendments. If the House insists and the Senate refuses to recede, the whole subject will be referred to a committee of conference.

The main features of the bill are as follows: Licenses to be granted in Philadelphia by the Board of Appraisers; in Allegheny county, by the Associate Judges and Treasurer, and in other counties by the Judges of the Courts, with a qualified discretionary power over the applications. The minimum price of licenses with sales of over $1500, to be $25, and under $1000 to be $15. In Philadelphia and Pittsburg, the minimum to be $50. Hotels and taverns to be classified and rated according to the sales. On sales of $10,000, the license to be $400; on sales of $8000, the license to be $250; on sales of $6000, the license to be $150, and on sales of $1000, the license to be $50.—Retail breweries to be rated as eating-houses.

The Senate also passed the bill for the sale of the State Canals to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, by the close vote of 16 yeas to 15 nays.

Department of Railroad Statistics.

The bill introduced in the Senate, by Mr. Buckalew, to organize a Department of Railroad Statistics, in connection with the State government, has been reported favorably from the Committee to whom it was referred, and will probably become a law. It empowers the Governor to appoint a Secretary of Railroad Statistics. The duty of the officer thus created, shall be to classify, tabulate and preserve all such statistics as properly belong to railroad companies in the State. He is not only to collect such as refer to the general and leading roads, but to collect such as refer to the mining roads. He is to report annually to the Legislature. His salary is to be $3,000 a year. He is to have one clerk at a salary of $1,000. The salaries are to be levied upon the Companies in proportion to their gross earnings. The roads are not only to pay these salaries, but all the expenses of the office at Harrisburg, and all the official expenses of the Secretary whilst traveling upon business pertaining to his office.

An Ugly Fact for the Know Nothings.—The fact stated by a Utah correspondent, that about the only Mormons in Salt Lake who are averse to war with the United States are "foreigners," recently from Europe, and that all the arch-traitors—like Brigham Young, Elder Kimball and others—are native-born Americans, is a very ugly one for the Know Nothings to reconcile with their theory.

☞ The United States Senate debated the Pacific Railroad bill several days last week.

☞ Twenty-five companies of volunteers have been offered in Kentucky for the Utah regiment.

Explosion of a Steamboat at New Orleans—Seven or Eight Lives Lost.—NEW ORLEANS, April 14.—The boiler of the steamer Falls City, exploded to-day, just as the boat was leaving her pier. Seven or eight persons were killed and others were injured. Mr. John Simonds was among the wounded.

The Wheat Crop in the West.—Accounts from every section of the western country, without exception, represent that the wheat crop looks more promising than in any spring for the last ten years. It is well up, covers the ground well, is well set, good color, and the number of acres of it is prodigious.

☞ A letter from Barbadoes states that sugar making is proceeding rapidly. The crop is estimated at 50,000 hogsheads, the largest ever raised on the island.

Letter from Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1858.

Dear Compiler:—In the Senate, on Tuesday, Mr. Green moved, that as the House had disagreed to the bill admitting Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, a Committee of Conference be appointed in lieu of resolving to adhere to the bill as originally adopted.—This motion, after some little squirming on the part of the Opposition, prevailed (yeas 30, nays 24,) and Messrs. Green, Hunter and Seward were appointed on the Committee. The Senate thus offered the olive branch to the agitators of the House.

Yesterday morning, the *anti-s* of the House were in caucus several hours, certainly one-half of them favoring the appointment of a Committee of Conference to act with that of the Senate.—The more *rabid* opposed any movement having in view the settlement of the question, and endeavored to force those whose faith in anti-Lecomptonism (Republicanism) was growing weaker, into their view of the case. When the House met, however, four Democrats heretofore *anti*, showed their willingness to meet the Senate on terms of equal courtesy, if nothing else. Mr. Montgomery moved that the House insist on its disagreement, which motion was lost by the casting vote of the Speaker. Mr. English then moved for a Committee of Conference, and called the previous question. The call was sustained—yeas 108, nays 107—and the motion for a Committee then prevailed—yeas 108, nays 108, and the Speaker voting in the affirmative. The anti-Lecompton Democrats who voted for it were Messrs. English, of Indiana, Owen Jopes, of Pennsylvania, Hall and Pendleton, of Ohio. Two more would have voted the same way if found necessary.

The members of the Committee on the part of the House will be announced to-morrow.

It is to be hoped that this move will result in a speedy settlement of the question. No one can predict what the action of the Committee will be, but the Black Republicans are uneasy about it. Defeat seems to stare them in the face.

Both Houses have resolved to adjourn *sine die* on the 7th of June next. X. Y. Z.

☞ The House Committee of Conference on the Kansas bill is Messrs. English, of Indiana, Stephens, of Georgia, and Howard, of Michigan.

"Kansas" in New York.

The New York correspondent of the *Pennsylvanian*, in his letter of Wednesday, says:

The news that the House had agreed to a Committee of Conference on the Kansas bill, is a bomb-shell in the camp of the Anti-Lecomptonites, which is producing a prodigious sensation. Nobody doubts now, that everything will come right side up with care, and that bleeding Kansas will be admitted into the Union with her Black Republican face washed clean and white, without much further fuss. The Democracy are in extacies, and are talking about getting up a grand illumination.

Ontonagon, the New State.—Two names have been suggested for the new State to be erected from parts of Michigan and Northern Wisconsin—Superior and Ontonagon. The latter is the more popular, and has the advantage of being aboriginal. Superior is a name that might be applied to a colony in New South Wales, as well as a new American State. Ontonagon is an Indian word, and is pronounced as if written Onton-aw-gon.

The Freshet in the Western Rivers—Fears of a General Inundation.—PITTSBURG, April 14.—The river rose rapidly to-day, and there is now fifteen feet of water in the channel and stationary.

ST. LOUIS, April 14.—Frightful consequences are likely to ensue from the present flood along the Lower Mississippi, which is higher at some places than was ever known. From the accession of the combined floods accruing from the upper rivers, the Mississippi is rising from St. Paul down to this point. The Missouri and Illinois rivers are both high and rising, and all their tributaries are at flood height. These high waters are occasioned by heavy rains extending through the whole western and north western country, and are not the usual Spring mountain rise. Should that follow before the present flood subsides, the whole lower country will doubtless be inundated.

NEW ORLEANS, April 14.—The crevasse opposite this city continues in all its force. Nothing has as yet been accomplished towards repairing it.—The river at this point is about at a stand.

Reception of the Remains of Mr. Benton at St. Louis.—ST. LOUIS, April 14.—The remains of Mr. Benton arrived here at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and were escorted to the residence of Col. Brant, by the military and a large concourse of citizens.

☞ Mr. Thompson, of Washington county, Ohio, has a *little* daughter who, at the age of four years, weighed one hundred and fifty pounds. She is now four years and five months old, and weighs, as he supposes, one hundred and seventy pounds!

Editorial Casuistry.—A Pennsylvania editor says:—"Somebody brought one bottle of sour water into our office, with the request to notice it as lemon beer. If Esau was green enough to sell his birthright for a mess of pottage, it does not prove that we will tell a four shilling lie for five cents."

Wholesale Beggar.—A man in Chicago, worth $20,000, who also owns five houses on Milwaukie avenue, has seven or eight girls in his employ, begging and stealing.

☞ Strawberries and cream are now offered for sale at some of the New York city restaurants.

Old Gent.—Don't cry, little boy. Did he hit you on purpose?

Boy.—No sir, he hit me on the head.

The New Coalition and the Democratic Party.

There can no longer be any doubt that certain leading politicians have on foot a scheme for the organization of a new political party preparatory to the presidential contest of 1850. Several of the opposition journals have from time to time let fall vague hints that such was the case; a Republican member of Congress indicated it pretty clearly in a speech in the House a few weeks since; and the Times and Tribune, emboldened, no doubt, by what they profess to believe is an irreparable breach in the Democratic party, have openly advocated it in their columns. In alluding briefly to some of these evidences of fusion a few days since, we stated that the new organization would be composed of the entire Black Republican party, a few Southern Know Nothings, and the disaffected Democrats. Its leading spirits and managers-in-chief will be Messrs. Seward, Douglas and Crittenden; and though the platform, upon which the different elements that are to compose the fusion will unite and go before the country, is not yet definitely agreed upon, a pretty correct idea may be formed of what its complexion will be from the political characters of those who are to have most to do in framing it. Mr. Seward considers the Presidency and Congress as already secured by reason of the preponderence of the free States; and regarding the Supreme Court, as he no doubt does, as the only obstacle to the full accomplishment of his purposes, he will insist upon the remodelling of that institution as his strong plank in the new platform. Judge Douglas will be satisfied with a recognition of the doctrine of popular sovereignty, as he now interprets it; and Mr. Crittenden will content himself with some slight modification of the naturalization laws. Upon this, or a somewhat similar platform, the new organization will be framed, and go into the canvass of 1860. To defeat the Democratic party and get possession of the government, it will make a fierce and desperate struggle. That its success would result in a breaking down of the constitution and an early disruption of the confederacy there can scarcely be a doubt. The leading idea upon which it would administer the government, and the sectional character of those whom it would place in power, would override the political rights of the minority section, and leave it without the power to enforce its equality or independence within the Union.

But is it possible for this coalition to succeed? Can a political organization composed of so many discordant elements ever secure in its ranks that unity of sentiment and harmony of action which give to a party power and strength, and in the absence of which even the best of enterprises must fail? All experience teaches us to answer in the negative, and the history of all the fusions that have heretofore been attempted in the country justifies us, as we think we have demonstrated, in coming to the conclusion that this one must share the fate of its predecessors. They have all failed in their purpose—all gone down before the light of truth and justice. The Democratic party has always triumphed over them. The people understand its principles and are familiar with its history. They know that its triumphs have been those of truth over error, of correct principles over wild dogmas, of national sentiments over sectional prejudices. For near three-quarters of a century it has had control of the government. It found the nation weak at home and contemptible abroad. It has given power and strength to its domestic institutions, and made it the envy and admiration of its sister nations. These things it has been enabled to accomplish because the correctness of its principles and its policy secured to it the confidence and the support of the people. In all the great crises of the country's history, when attacked by foreign foes, or theratened with domestic dissensions, the people have looked to the Democratic party as the protector of their constitution, the vindicator of their national honor, and the guardian of their domestic peace. It has been assailed by its enemies, betrayed by its pretended friends, and opposed by all sorts of fusions, combinations, and coalitions. Now and then it has failed of success, but placing its trust in the intelligence, patriotism, and discriminating justice of the American people, and relying upon the success of its governmental policy as the best indication of the correctness of its motives and its principles, it has not only recovered from these temporary defeats, but has lived to see the downfall and destruction of every party that has opposed it. Of its triumph in the coming struggle we are perfectly confident. The combined elements of Abolitionism, Know Nothingism, and Anti-Lecomptonism will be crushed beneath its simple truths and honest purposes. To the people it will appeal, and through them its victory will be achieved.—*Washington Union.*

☞ When the Wilmot Proviso movement was started some ten or eleven years ago, the Democratic party every where in the Northern States, through the treachery and desertion of professed friends, was for a while shorn of its strength and borne down by the opposition—so also when the Kansas-Nebraska bill was passed, the same disaffection took place, and similar defeats overtook us; but the storm was of short duration, and who of all the deserters then were benefited? Not one. Some few returned to the fold from which they had strayed, but a large majority of them are at this day in the closest affinity with Black Republicans, and amongst the most foul-mouthed of the opposition—whilst the Democracy quickly recovered its lost ground, and was in a short time stronger than ever.—So it will be again. This Kansas humbug will soon be exploded, and the Democracy will rise from its temporary depression with renewed energy and strength—prepared to crush all its enemies, of every hue and shade, and reassert its power and supremacy.

Caution.—Coughs, Colds and affections of the Lungs prevail amongst our people to an extent wholly unknown in Europe, and, if neglected, often assume a dangerous form. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is the remedy in such cases.

FACT AND FANCY.

"THE WORLD IN A NUT SHELL."

.....Mr. Caruthers, Member of Congress from Missouri, has at last reached Washington. He has been sick ever since Congress met.

.....Hon. John Ewing, formerly member of Congress from Indiana, is dead.

.....Trenton, N. J., April 13th.—Joseph Wood, Democrat, has been elected mayor of this city. The other Democratic nominees, including a majority of the city council, have also been elected.

.....It is in contemplation to hold an encampment of all the military in New Jersey, at New Brunswick, in August next.

.....The Pennsylvania Senate has rejected the bill to limit bank notes to not less than $20.

.....The London Times gives an encouraging account of the progress of the Atlantic telegraph enterprise.

.....A memorial from the citizens of Carson Valley, asking the erection of a Territorial government there, has been transmitted to the House by the President, and referred to the committee on Territories.

.....The report that the Spanish government has introduced the project of a law to abolish slavery, is erroneous.

.....A young Irish girl, who was rendering testimony against an individual in a court of law, said: "I am sure he never made his mother smile." There is a biography of unkindness in that sentence.

.....Col. Colt is said to have contracted with the War Department for $100,000 worth of his arms.

.....The steamer Star of the West brings the California mails of March 22d.

.....The California Senate has passed the resolution previously adopted by the Assembly, in favor of the Lecompton constitution.

.....The Hon. John J. Crittenden is named by the Independent Republican of Clairsville, Ohio, as its candidate for the next Presidency, subject to the decision of the National Know Nothing Convention. Stick a pin there!

.....The newspaper publishers of Lehigh county have held a meeting, and unanimously resolved to require payment in advance from all subscribers to their several papers, on and after the 4th of August next.

.....It is rumored that the Emperor Napoleon will again visit Queen Victoria at Osborne this year. The French government was giving serious attention to the commercial depression in France.

.....J. W. Gray, editor of the Cleveland Plaindealer, lost the sight of one eye on Friday week from the explosion of a percussion cap which his little son was firing from a toy gun.

.....After asking your name in the State of Arkansas, the natives are in the habit of saying, in a confidential tone: "Well, now what wher yer name before yer moved to these parts?"

.....The Virginia House of Representatives has passed a law making those who shall be engaged in a duel ineligible to office.

....."Which can travel the fastest, heat or cold?" "Why, heat you dunce! can't anybody catch cold?"

.....Good boys, (says Dewey,) are plenty enough, and wretched little specimens some of them are, too; but downright manly and honest boys,—they are as scarce as men of the same desirable qualifications.

.....What kind of bands do young ladies like best?—Ahem! Why hus-bands, to be sure.

.....Ex-Governor Pollock has been elected a School Director of the borough of Milton, where he resides.

.....Sixty thousand dozen of palm leaf hats are manufactured annually at Nashua, N. H.

.....Some landlords are in the habit of laying an extra fork across the plates of their delinquent boarders, as much as to say, "fork over."

.....A lad of 19 years was lately married in the town of Grand View, Missouri, to a maiden of the ripe age of 78!

.....The editor who threatened to write two columns a week about Kansas, unless his delinquent subscribers paid up, says that every one has squared up his account, and three hundred and seventy paid for one year in advance.

.....The people of St. Paul, Minnesota, have recently voted to raise a loan of $100,000 to complete the bridge now in course of construction across the Mississippi at that place. The estimated cost is $140,000 and the structure is to be completed during the coming summer.

.....The small-pox is prevailing in Newark, N. J. In the seventh ward alone there are said to be two hundred cases.

.....The mountains about Wilkesbarre, Pa., have been on fire for a week or more, destroying an immense amount of timber.

.....A letter received in Boston from Kansas, says that Rev. Mr. Kalloch has already realized a fortune in that Territory by some successful financial operations, and that he is earnestly talked of as a candidate for United States Senator.

.....At Bahia on the 2d of March, flour sold at from $19 for Baltimore extra to $22 for Hazall and Gallegos.

.....Governor McWillie, of Miss., and his wife, have just been blessed with a twenty-first pledge of conjugal affection.

.....John Mason, of Shrewsbury, died in jail at York last week of small-pox.

.....To square a Circle—Settle up your wife's bill for hoops at the dry goods store or milliner's.

.....Charms—A fortune of twenty thousand pounds. Counter Charms—pretty shop girls.

.....The lady who burst her sides laughing, had them mended by her husband coming into the parlor with muddy boots.

.....An entire Chinese regiment, for having abandoned an untenable fort during the recent attack on Canton by the French and English forces, has been sentenced to wear women's clothes for five years.

.....Van Geisen, who was convicted of robbing the Chicago post office, has been sentenced to ten years' confinement in the penitentiary.

.....A drunken dutchman by the name of Cain, staggering through the streets one day, was asked whether he was the man that slew his brother. "No," said he, "I was the one that got slewed."

Failure of the Sebastopol Expedition.—We regret to learn, as we do through the late news from Europe, of the entire failure of the expedition fitted out mainly from Philadelphia, under a charter granted by the Legislature of this State, at its last session, to raise the sunken Russian fleet in the harbor of Sebastopol. The attempt it seems has been a total failure—not a vessel has been recovered, and the force of shipping engaged in the attempt has been withdrawn and offered for sale. The difficulty seems to have arisen from the perfect riddling of the ships by the worms, rendering them so porous that the water flowed in almost as fast as it was pumped out.

☞ Rev. Charles Smith, of Boston, has requested that his salary be reduced from $2,500 to $2,000. A rare occurrence.

The Compiler.

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 19, 1858.

Town & County Affairs.

Fire near Fairfield.

The residence of JAMES H. MARSHALL, Esq., a short distance from Fairfield, this county, came very near being destroyed by fire on Tuesday night last. A chimney had been "burnt out" during the day, and there having been at the time a quantity of wood in the fire-place, it is supposed that some sparks or coals fell among and after a while ignited it, communicating fire to the floor and the mantle piece. A girl employed in the family, sleeping immediately above, was aroused by the extraordinary heat and crackling of the flames, and made her escape by leaping from a window. By very prompt efforts on the part of Mr. Marshall the fire was, we are glad to say, extinguished before doing serious damage.

Installation.

By appointment of the Presbytery of Carlisle, which met at Greencastle a few days since, Rev. J. R. WERNER will be enstalled Pastor of the united charge of the Hunterstown and Marsh Creek Congregations, on Friday next, the 23d inst., in the Church at Hunterstown.—Revs. Messrs. Henderson, Murray and Van Wyck will conduct the exercises.—Services to commence at 11 o'clock.

☞The several protestant congregations of the Borough united in a prayer meeting, at St. James' Church, on Wednesday evening, instead of the usual prayer meetings in the respective churches. The attendance was large, and the services more than usually interesting. The meetings were continued every evening throughout the week.

☞Rev. P. RABY, formerly of the Seminary, and latterly of Chester county, has accepted a call from the Lutheran congregation of Wrightsville, and has commenced his ministerial labors there.

☞NESBIT BAUGHER, Esq., late of this place, has become one of the editors of the "Warren Independent," published at Warren, Illinois.

☞Mr. JOHN MILLER continues the Lumber and Coal business at Littlestown. His assortment is large, and he will sell at accommodating rates. See advertisement in another column.

☞The annual election for officers of the Hanover Branch Railroad Company will take place at the office of the Saving Fund Society, in Hanover, on Monday, the 10th of May next.

☞During the past week this region was visited with soaking rains, raising the streams, and doing much good to vegetation.

☞The April term of Court commences to-day.

For The Compiler.

Question.

Three men, A. B. and C., commence a journey with 120 lbs. of provision, each taking a different amount. At the end of 10 days A's. provision is all gone, when B. and C. kindly furnish him in equal shares what he requires daily. At the expiration of 4 more days B's provision is exhausted, when C. furnishes his companions with food, and in 2 days more their provision is entirely spent. Supposing each man eat an equal portion daily, what was each man's daily ration, and what did each man start with? S.

April, 1858.

For The Compiler.

MR. STAHLE:—The following is my answer to the Surveyor's Problem, published in your paper of the 29th ult.: The perpendicular height is 118.82 perches; the largest side of the trapezoid 174.29 perches; the closing line S 38° 08′ E, 151.05 perches; and the area 94 acres and 126 perches. S.

April 10, 1858.

For The Compiler.

Answer to Enigma

IN LAST WEEK'S "COMPILER."

I have solved your Enigma, and found it to be
Something that I would much like to see.
With a SPOON I suppose you often sup RICE,
And some people say it is very nice;
To get all the news I make use of my EAR,
For without it I could not so very well hear;
And when I am vexed you soon will find
My IRE to kindle when I am so inclined;
A great many things are mixed in pudding,
But MACE is that to which you're alluding;
Your four last numbers will make a REAM,
Your whole when solved will make ICE CREAM.
The time to burn coal we soon will pass,
If you've got a fip we'll take a glass. R. J. R.

For The Compiler.

Miscellaneous Enigma.

I am composed of twenty-three letters.

My 1 19 18 22 is the sweetest place on earth.
2 17 13 23 is a river in Prussia.
3 10 20 7 15 16 is a son of David.
4 14 15 6 2 5 is a Latin noun of the third declension.
5 10 18 19 11 12 is a city of Gilead.
6 15 14 13 is a weed which grows amongst grain.
7 10 23 15 16 is the Father of Lot.
8 23 13 is a kind of root which grows in America.
9 22 14 6 13 11 is a species of the weasel.
10 16 3 15 is a Prophetess of the tribe of Asher.
11 8 14 22 is a city called by the Turks Sour.
12 23 8 18 4 3 is a celebrated mountain in the Holy Land, often spoken of in the Scriptures.
13 11 7 15 16 is one of the wisest men of the tribe of Eli.
14 13 17 is the name of a sea in the Eastern Continent.
15 3 17 is a word which occurs 35,543 times in the Old Testament.
16 19 21 19 23 is a son of Terah.
17 15 16 is a son of Jacob.
[illegible] 14 is a name dear to all persons.
[illegible] 11 13 5 is the name of an animal.
[illegible] 17 18 4 14 is a town in Syria.
[illegible] is the mother of Samuel.
[illegible] a province of [illegible]
[illegible]
My whole is a praiseworthy act. R.

April, 1858.

Execution of Anderson and Richards.

LANCASTER, April 9.—This is the day appointed by the Governor for carrying into effect the sentence of the Court upon Alexander Anderson and Henry Richards, the two negroes convicted of the murder of Mrs. Garber and Mrs. Ream, two respectable elderly ladies of Manheim township, about five miles from this city. The murder was committed on Tuesday morning, December 16th, at the house of Mr. Conrad Garber, while he was out attending to business. Mrs. Ream was a relative by marriage of Mrs. Garber, and had called in to see her. While she was there, the murderers came in, on pretext of obtaining a job as chimney sweeps, and finding the women defenceless, they stabbed them, leaving them dead on the floor, and then stole such money as they could lay their hands on and fled.

As soon as the crime was discovered the population was aroused, and pursuit made of the supposed murderers, who had been lurking about the neighborhood. They were arrested the same evening, and were tried and convicted at the last term of the Court. Since their conviction, they have made a full confession of their guilt, and acknowledged the justice of their conviction and punishment.

The execution, of course, had to take place in the yard of the prison, before a limited number of spectators. The gallows was erected yesterday. It consisted of four upright timbers, sixteen feet high, connected at the top by four cross-ties, across two of which the beam rested to which the ropes were attached. The platform on which the prisoners stood was seven feet six inches from the cross-beam. The platform was made to drop entirely to the ground, by the turn of a lever. Tan was spread on the ground, to prevent any noise from the falling of the platform.

The prisoners have for some time expressed great contrition, Anderson particularly being very penitent and expressing perfect confidence in religion, reading his Bible often and declaring that he would die happy. Richards has been less composed in manner, and less consistent in his conversation. Anderson has made a full and lengthy confession, which will be published. Richards has confessed his guilt verbally to the ministers attending him; but it only confirms the statements of Anderson.—Anderson's confession makes a pamphlet of sixty-four pages, and is a strange narrative. It declares that they murdered the women for 12½ cents, which they wanted to get a pint of whiskey, and that both of them were drunk when the crime was committed.

There was great anxiety to witness the execution, and many people from the country came into town for the purpose, a large proportion of them being from Manheim and its neighborhood. Attempts were made to see from platforms erected outside of the walls, but they were not successful.

The Sheriff was very strict, and in spite of the thousands of applications for admission only about one hundred persons were permitted to enter the prison yard.

The prisoners passed the night composedly. The morning was spent in religious exercises and in conversation with the ministers and others admitted to see them. The writ required that they should be hung between the hours of 10 A. M., and 3 P. M.

About ten o'clock the wife and children of Anderson were admitted to see him, and the interview and parting were most affecting.

Soon after eleven o'clock the procession moved from the interior of the prison to the platform in the yard, and the prisoners walked firmly to the fatal spot and mounted the steps. Anderson made a prayer, fervently and calmly, in which he appealed for mercy for himself and Richards. Neither of them made speeches, however.

At twenty-five minutes before twelve o'clock, ropes being adjusted around the necks of the criminals, and all others having left the platform, the lever was moved, and it fell, leaving them hanging. Anderson died without a struggle, and Richards' struggles were not protracted.

After hanging for about half an hour, the bodies were taken down for interment.

☞The will of the late Joseph Paul, a wealthy farmer of Washington township, Bucks county, is just now the subject of much surprise and remark.—Mr. Paul was killed by falling from a barrack. He left a widow, a lady who at the time of her marriage, was possessed of $2,000 or $3,000 in her own right, but no children. On opening the will, it was discovered that she was left comparatively nothing; that a brother of the deceased had been willed four acres of ground, and the balance of the estate had been left to two nephews (his sister's sons) equally, upon the singular conditions that they were both to change their names, one to Joseph Paul, and the other to Joshua Paul; and in case either one refused to do so, then the estate was to go wholly to the one who complied with the conditions. One of the nephews, both of whom reside in Bucks county, was a married man with three children, and as a change of name would be rather inconvenient under such circumstances, he has sold out his right to the other for $4,000 in cash.—The purchaser decided to comply with the conditions, and has accordingly been changed into Paul by the court. The widow, however, not satisfied with receiving less than she brought, has filed a *caveat* against the will in the courts of Bucks county, and intends contesting it there.

Smashed Down and Runaway.—One day last week our young friend, Mr. Edwin Crumrine, of Manchester, paid a visit to our town, driving a fancy horse attached to a very neat and light sulky. After showing the fancy stock around to the great delight of all admirers of "fast hosses," he started for home, but met with an accident at the upper end of town, which might have resulted in his death. Passing along at a pretty rapid rate, the axle-tree of the sulky broke, precipitating him with stunning force upon the ground, when the horse put off at full speed for home, and was not arrested until he reached the residence of Mr. Miller, at the old Fetterling homestead. Both Mr. Crumrine and the horse were somewhat injured, but neither of them seriously.—*Westminster Sentinel.*

Burned to Death.—An interesting little girl 4 to 5 years of age, whose parents reside in west Patrick street, was burned to death by its clothing taking fire in a room where it had been left locked up, together with a little boy of about 18 months of age, by the mother, while she went out on business. How the fire was communicated to the child's clothing is not known, but when the neighbors, being attracted by the smoke, broke the door open, they found it burned to a crisp, so perfectly stiffened that it could be handled like a piece of wood. The younger escaped with very slight injury. The family are strangers in the city, and very poor.—*Frederick Citizen.*

For The Compiler.

Indeed, my friends! how dear to me
My chosen friends, the few
Who guard me with affection's eye—
And pay the printer too.

And ever onward through this life,
My journey I'll pursue,
Midst care, confusion, grief and strife—
I'll pay the printer too.

When life is o'er, then may we meet,
With friends who have been true;
And there with joy, I hope to greet,
Our worthy printer too.

But those who never pay their bill,
And take the paper too,
Cannot expect to join us till—
They pay the printer too.

Littlestown, April, 1855. S. A. R.

☞WILD CHERRY BALSAM.—The following is worthy the attention of all who are interested for themselves or friends:

LAFAYETTE, Ind., July 31, 1854.

DEAR SIR:—I was attacked about five months ago with a severe cold, which settled on my lungs, and doctors (the most respectable in the city) said that I had inflammation or consumption of the lungs, and after exhausting their skill without relief to me, pronounced my case incurable. I commenced taking Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry about six weeks ago, and in four days I was able to walk all over the house, and am now a well man.

Yours respectfully, GEORGE HOOVER.

Above I hand you a plain statement from Geo. Hoover, of this city, who is well known, having lived here some twenty years. The doctors attended him some three months, and gave him up to die, but Wistar's Balsam cured him. D. R. W. WILSTACK, Druggist, Lafayette, Ind.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

SETH W. FOWLE & Co., 138 Washington street, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents everywhere. A. D. BUEHLER, Gettysburg. April 19. 2w

The Altar.

"Then come the wild heather, come sleet or come snow;
We'll stand by each other however it blow."

MARRIED,

On the 15th inst., by the Rev. H. Bishop, Mr. DANIEL MICKLEY to Miss SARAH E. WALTERS, both of Hamiltonban township.

On the 4th inst., at the Conowago Chapel, by the Rev. Joseph Enders, Mr. SAMUEL GINTLING to Miss ELIZABETH MYERS, both of Adams county.

On the 6th inst., at the same place, by the same, Mr. DAVID SMITH to Miss LOUISA KLUNK, both of Mountpleasant township, Adams county.

On the same day and place, by the same, Mr. JOHN REISER to Miss MARGARET KEISER, both of Adams county.

On the 13th inst., by the Rev. Jacob Ziegler, Mr. AMOS F. YEATTS, of Tyrone township, to Miss MARY C. FOULK, of Cumberland twp.

On the 8th inst., by the Rev. O. Ege, Mr. WM. LEEBER, of Kewanee, Henry county, Illinois, to Miss ELIZA JANE MOORHEAD, daughter of Mr. Wm. Moorhead, of Petersburg, Adams county, Pa.

The Tomb.

"Like leaves on trees the race of man is found;
Now green in youth, now withering on the ground."

DIED,

On Friday night week, very suddenly, in Oxford township, Adams county, Mr. NACE MILLER, (father of the Rev. Lewis Miller,) aged about 75 years.

On the 16th of February last, of catarrh fever, FRANKLIN PIERCE HEIKES, son of Alexander and Sarah A. Heikes, aged 1 year 10 months and 19 days.

Our dear little Frank has bid us farewell,
And gone up to heaven, where bright spirits dwell;
His mourning is over and hushed are his sighs,
On the wings of a seraph he has soared to the skies.
Thy life, little Frank, was sordid with grief,
And tender affection could not bring relief;
Thou hast found it in heaven, with angels so mild—
The soft, loving bosom now pillows its child.
O, darling! we miss thee thou dear little dove,
But sweet is thy memory, embalmed in thy love;
Good bye, then, dear Franklin, so blest in the skies,
Enraptured in glory, with joy and surprise. R.

Borough Account for 1857.

R. G. McCREARY, Treasurer, in Account with the Borough of Gettysburg:

		DR.
To bal. in hands at last settlement,	461	05½
" Outstanding in hands of Henry Brinkerhoff, Collector,	113	27
" Assessed for 1857,	1150	30
" Cash received for Tools sold,	1	50
" Fines and Licenses,	9	35
	$1735	47½
CONTRA.		CR.
By orders paid election officers,	5	00
" " " for Blank book,		25
" " " administering oaths,		62½
" " Sundry persons for work,	623	70
" " " carting and work,	321	87½
" " care of Engines,	37	50
" " " of Town Clock,	18	00
" " Police services,	148	94
" " Interest on Loans,	118	80
" " Water Rent,	7	50
" " Mason work,	32	00
" " Smith work,	21	16
" " Brick and Sand,	23	91
" " Stone,	3	00
" " Timber,	1	50
" " Printing,	26	50
" " Tools,	4	62½
" " Taxes and Quit Rents,	5	60
" " Engineering,	25	00
" " Clerk and Treas. salary,	30	00
" " Burgess & Town Council,	35	00
" " Collectors fees,	49	00
" " Releases on Dup., 1857,	31	00
" " Do. " 1856,	5	50
" " Outstanding tax, 1857,	80	79
" " Do. " 1856,	28	47
Balance in hands of Treasurer,	41	23
	$1735	47½

The undersigned, Town Council of the Borough of Gettysburg, have examined the foregoing account of Robert G. McCreary, Treasurer of said Borough, and find it correct, and that there is a balance of Forty-one Dollars and Twenty-three Cents in the hands of said Treasurer.

JOHN GILBERT,
D. KENDLEHART,
ROBERT COBEAN,
WM. B. MEALS,
HENRY COMFORT,
JOHN RUPP.

April 19, 1858.

Flour and Feed.

THE undersigned will hereafter constantly keep on hand a supply of FLOUR & FEED, of the best quality. Their arrangements with those who supply them, will enable them to sell cheaper than it can be had elsewhere. Those who want to buy the best and cheapest flour will call at the store of
April 19, 1858. BOYER & SON.

ALL kinds of Cedar and Willow-ware, for sale low by GILLESPIE & THOMAS.

Market Reports.

Corrected from the latest Baltimore, York & Hanover papers

Baltimore—Friday last.

Flour, per barrel,	$4 25	@	4 50
Wheat, per bushel,	90	@	1 42
Rye, "	70	@	76
Corn, "	65	@	70
Oats, "	32	@	40
Clover-seed, "	4 00	@	4 50
Timothy-seed, "	2 00	@	2 25
Beef Cattle, per hund.,	7 00	@	9 50
Hogs, "	7 00	@	7 50
Hay, per ton,	10 00	@	15 00
Whiskey, per gallon,	20	@	22
Guano, Peruvian, per ton,			56 00

Hanover—Thursday last.

Flour, per bbl., from wagons,			$4 00
Do. " from stores,			4 62
Wheat, per bushel,	87	@	1 00
Rye, "			62
Corn, "			52
Oats, "			28
Cloverseed, "			4 00
Timothy, "			1 50
Plaster, per ton,			6 00

York—Friday last.

Flour, per bbl., from wagons,			$4 00
Do., " from stores,			4 75
Wheat, per bushel,	95	@	1 05
Rye, "			64
Corn, "			55
Oats, "			30
Cloverseed, "			4 12
Timothy, "			2 00
Plaster, per ton,			6 50

Election Notice.

THE Protection Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Littlestown.—An Election for seven Directors to manage the affairs of this Company during the ensuing year, will be held at the house of Joseph Barker, in Littlestown, *on Saturday, the 1st day of May next*, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

☞All members are invited to attend.
SIMON S. BISHOP, *Pres't.*
WM. McSHERRY, *Sec'y.*
April 19, 1858. td

Hunterstown

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.—The Summer Session of this Institution will open on *Monday, the 3d day of May*, and continue five months.

The course of instruction embraces all the branches necessary to prepare the pupils for business pursuits, for teachers, or for admission into advanced classes in College.

Tuition per session from $9 to $13, payable half session in advance. For further particulars address,
J. K. McILHENY, *Principal.*
April 19, 1858. 3t

Spring Millinery.

MISS McCREARY has just returned from the city, and is now opening a beautiful assortment of *Millinery and Fancy Goods*, of the latest styles, which she will sell at the lowest cash prices, and which she invites the ladies to call and examine.

Milliners who wish to buy Goods to sell again, will find it much to their advantage to give her a call, as she keeps none but the most fashionable goods.
April 19, 1858. 3m

Lumber and Coal.

THE subscriber informs the public that he continues the Lumber and Coal business at LITTLESTOWN, Adams county, on a larger scale than ever—embracing White Pine Boards and Plank, Scantling, Framing Stuff, Plastering Lathes, Shingles, Palings, &c., with all kinds of Stove, Limeburners' and Blacksmiths' Coal. Yard near the Depot.—He invites the calls of the public, and will sell as low as the very lowest.
JOHN MILLER.
April 19, 1858. 1y

Cabinet-making.

THE undersigned has commenced the Cabinet-making business, in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, on the road leading from the Two Taverns to Hanover, about a quarter of a mile northeast of Sheely's store, where he has now on hand, and will manufacture to order, *Bureaus, Bedsteads, Tables, Stands*, and every other article in his line, put up of the best materials, and in a workmanlike manner.

☞Coffins made at the shortest notice, and trimmed to order. He is provided with a first rate new Hearse.

He asks a share of public patronage, and will endeavor, (by strict attention to business, with good work and low charges,) to deserve it. JOSEPH BEDERMAN.
April 19, 1858. 3m

Assignee's Notice.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Assignee under a Deed of Trust for benefit of creditors of L. FRANKLIN MYERS and WIFE, of Reading township, Adams county, notice is hereby given to all persons knowing themselves indebted to said Myers, to make immediate payment to the undersigned, residing in Latimore township, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement. JOHN HENRY MYERS, *Assignee.*
April 19, 1858. 6t

Assignee's Notice.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Assignee under a Deed of Trust for benefit of creditors of WARNER TOWNSEND and WIFE, of Huntington township, Adams county, notice is hereby given to all persons knowing themselves indebted to said Townsend, to make immediate payment to the undersigned, residing in Reading township, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement. JAMES TOWNSEND, *Assignee.*
April 5, 1858. 6t

Removal.

THE subscriber has removed his Plough and Machine Shop from the Foundry building to Railroad street, opposite Tate's Blacksmith shop, back of the Eagle Hotel, where he is better prepared than ever to attend to customers. Ploughs always on hand and made to order at the shortest notice, and Machines, Reapers, &c., repaired. Also he will attend to cleaning and repairing Clocks.
DAVID WARREN.
April 12, 1858.

Shawls!

AT SCHICK'S.
Printed Cashmere Shawls,
Stella, Thibet,
Crape, Delaine.
April 5, 1858.

SHAWLS, Bonnets and Ribbons.—Thibet Wool, Cashmere, Stella & Crape Shawls, cheaper and prettier than elsewhere. Also Bonnets and Bonnet Trimmings, a large and pretty stock and very cheap, to be had at FAHNESTOCKS'.

ALMOST anything you want can be bought cheaper than elsewhere, at Fahnestocks'.

CHEESE.—A first-rate article just received and for sale by GILLESPIE & THOMAS.

FRUITS and Confections, nice and fresh, just from the city, to be had at
GILLESPIE & THOMAS'.

STOVE-PIPE of all sizes made to order at BUEHLER'S, in Chambersburg Street.

HOUSE SPOUTING AND TIN ROOFING promptly attended to by
GEO. E. BUEHLER.

GROCERIES.—If you want a good assortment of Groceries, such as Syrups, Molasses, Sugar and Coffee, you will do well by examining the assortment at
H. S. & E. H. MINNIGHS'.

JUST RECEIVED.—A large lot of bleached and unbleached Sheeting and Shirting, all of which we offer at reduced prices.
H. S. & E. H. MINNIGH.

QUEENSWARE.—Persons wishing to purchase Queensware will do well by examining the large and well selected assortment at
H. S. & E. H. MINNIGHS'.

New Millinery,

IN LITTLESTOWN.—MARY M. BEITLER would respectfully inform the Ladies of Littlestown and vicinity, that she has commenced the Millinery business at the residence of Wm. H. Lansinger, in Frederick street, where she will keep on hand for sale, at the lowest profits, BONNETS, Fancy Ribbons, Flowers, Bandboxes, Straw, Leghorn, and other Millinery Goods, of the newest styles.

☞Bonnet making and trimming attended to with dispatch, in the latest fashions, and cheaply.
April 5, 1858.

Millinery Removed.

S. C. HOWARD would respectfully inform the Ladies of Gettysburg and its vicinity, that they will find her in Chambersburg street, at the residence of Mr. Samuel Herbst, opposite Mr. Tate's Hotel.

Ladies can be accommodated with ready-made BONNETS; also a variety of Straw Leghorn, and all kinds of Millinery Goods of the latest styles. Ladies will do well to call and see for themselves.
April 5, 1858.

New Spring Goods!

J. L. SCHICK has just received and offers for sale the most desirable assortment of DRY GOODS ever brought to Gettysburg, consisting in part of
Spring Silks,
Plain Black do.,
Foulards,
Challi Robes a'quille,
Lawn do. do.
Spring Delaines,
Oriental Lustres.
Also, Bombazines, Alpaccas, De Beges, Ginghams, Lawns, Brilliants, Shepherd's Plaids, Crepe De E-pange, Tissue Bareges, &c.
April 5, 1858.

Grand Opening

OF HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, Trunks and Carpet Bags, at prices cheaper than ever.—Paxton & M'Ilheny have just received the largest and cheapest assortment of Boots, Shoes, Hats and Trunks ever brought to this market, all of which they intend selling at the lowest prices.

P. S. Ladies' Gaiters, and all kinds of colored Shoes, in great abundance.
PAXTON & M'ILHENY,
South East corner of Centre Square.
April 5, 1858.

Come and See.

FRESH GROCERIES.—Norbeck & Martin have just received from the city a large lot of fresh Goods in their line. Sugars, of all qualities and prices; Molasses, five different kinds; Coffees, three kinds; Teas, embracing every variety; Cheese, Crackers, Mackarel, Brooms, Brushes, &c., &c.; Powder and Shot, Pencils, and a variety of fancy articles.

FLOUR and FEED always on hand, and sold at the smallest profits.
April 12, 1858.

New Goods!

CHEAPER THAN EVER!—Fahnestock Brothers have just received a large assortment of *Ladies' Dress Goods*, such as Ducals, Challis, Delaines, Robes a Quills, Silks, Chintz, Lawns, Ginghams, &c., to which we invite the attention of buyers. Our stock comprising every variety of style and pattern, and having been selected with care and purchased low, we can offer inducements to those wishing Spring Goods such as cannot be had elsewhere.
April 12, 1858.

Men's Wear.

J. L. SCHICK would invite the attention of buyers to his large stock of
Fine Black Cloths,
Fine Colored do.,
Fine Black Cassimeres,
Fancy Cassimeres,
Side Striped do.,
Vestings,
Cravats, Hosiery,
Gloves, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.
April 5, 1858.

New Partnership.

THE undersigned have entered into partnership in the Flour, Feed, Grocery and Provision business, at the old stand of the former, at the northwest corner of Baltimore and High streets. They will constantly keep on hand a large supply of Flour, Feed, Groceries, Provisions, Tobacco, Segars, &c., &c., and will sell at the lowest living profits. Call and judge for yourselves.

They will also at all times pay the cash, at the best market rates, for Flour and Feed.
JACOB NORBECK,
WM. J. MARTIN.
April 5, 1858.

Public Sale of Land.

THE undersigned will offer at Public Sale, upon the premises, on *Saturday, the 24th inst.*, a part of the FARM whereon they now reside, lying south-east of the State Road, about 3 miles south-west of Petersburg, containing *Fifty Acres*, more or less. The land is under good fence, a portion of it in timber, some excellent meadow land, and the whole has already received about 800 bushels of lime.

☞Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., when terms will be made known by
MICHAEL FISSEL,
ELIZABETH FISSEL.
Huntington twp., April 5, 1858. ts

C. H. McCormick's

REAPER AND MOWER.—I still have the Agency for C. H. McCormick's Reaper and Mower, and will offer to the Farmers this year two machines, the two-horse machine and the four-horse machine—and will guarantee fair chances and full satisfaction to any person who may want to purchase a machine. Any man purchasing a machine from me may work the machine against any other machine during hay-making and harvest; and if it does not give better satisfaction than any other machine with which it may be worked, they are at liberty to return it. Farmers will send in their orders to myself, at Fairfield; David Schwartz, at Littlestown; or Franklin Hersh, at New Oxford—as early as possible, and say which sized machine they want, as we are taking in orders now for the coming season.
J. S. WITHEROW,
Agent for Adams county.
April 12, 1858. $3

Poplar,

ASH and Pine Lumber, for sale at the Yard of Sheads & Buehler, Gettysburg. Also Shingling Lathes, Plastering Lathes, and Palings for fencing, and every variety of river lumber. Also *Blacksmith Coal* at 33 cts. per bushel, April 12.

Wanted.

A CHEAP, small FARM, on a main road near the county town, with description, location, price, &c. Address,
G. L. ASHMEAD,
270 South Fourth street, Philadelphia.
April 12, 1858. 4t

William White,

SEALER of Weights and Measures of Adams county. Residence at East Berlin.
April 5, 1858.

$25.

I HAVE a few Hathaway COOK STOVES, which I will sell for $25 cash.
March 15. GEO. ARNOLD.

Domestic Goods

IN every variety at SCHICK'S, consisting of Prints, Muslins, Ginghams, Checks, Tickings, Sheetings, &c. [April 5.

New Goods.

THE cheapest in town. Call and see them, at the store of GEO. ARNOLD.
April 5, 1858.

PERSONS commencing Housekeeping will find it to their advantage to purchase their TIN-WARE at BUEHLER'S, in Chambersburg Street.

New Coal & Lumber Yard,

AT NEW OXFORD, ADAMS COUNTY, PA.—FRANKLIN HERSH has received and will constantly keep on hand, a large and well selected assortment of LUMBER, and a superior article of COAL suitable for family purposes. Also, Blacksmith's Coal of the best quality. All orders for sawed lumber can be filled at the shortest notice.
FRANKLIN HERSH.
New Oxford, Feb. 8, 1858. tf

New Lumber Yard,

AT NEW OXFORD.—The undersigned would inform the public that he has opened a LUMBER YARD, on a large scale, in the town of New Oxford, Adams county, to which the Gettysburg Railroad has been already extended. His assortment embraces all kinds of Lumber—Panel, First and Second Common and Culling *Boards*, First and Second Common and Culling *Plank*, Hemlock Fencing Boards, Hemlock Joists, Scantling, Plastering Lath, headed and plain Paling, &c., &c., &c.

He invites calls from those in want of Lumber, feeling assured that in quality or price his stock CAN'T BE BEAT. He will endeavor to deserve a large share of public patronage. JACOB AULABAUGH.
Feb. 1, 1858.

Bastress & Winter,

NEW OXFORD, Adams county, Pa., *Produce, Forwarding and Commission Warehouse;* Wholesale and Retail Dealers in *Groceries;* constantly on hand, *Fish, Salt, Plaster, Guano, &c.*

FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN, RYE, OATS, CLOVER and TIMOTHY SEED, bought at all times, for which the highest cash prices are paid.
Feb. 15, 1858. 6m

Freight

BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA & N. OXFORD.—The undersigned has made arrangements with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to run their cars to Wrightsville, where Goods can be transhipped into the cars of the Northern Central Railroad Co.

The present rates of Freight between Philadelphia and New Oxford are—
On 1st CLASS, 40 cts. per 100 lbs.
2d " 40 " " " "
3d " 34½ " " " "
4th " 29½ " " " "

Goods for the present time will be shipped only twice a week from Philadelphia—on Monday and Wednesday. But they will be shipped daily whenever there is an accumulation of 2000 lbs. or upwards.
HENRY KAUFFELT.
Wrightsville, March 15, 1858. 4m

A Large Supply of Lumber,

INCLUDING every quality of River Pine, just received, and for sale, at very low prices, at the Yard of SHEADS & BUEHLER, *on the Corner of Washington and Railroad Streets*, just in the rear of the "Eagle Hotel." They have also on hand a large variety of *Plastering Lathes, Shingling Lathes, and Picket Heads*, (for garden fencing,) which they will sell low. Orders for any amount can be promptly filled. Builders, before purchasing elsewhere, will find it to their advantage to examine qualities and prices.—Also, a superior article of *Blacksmith Coal*, at 33 cts. per bushel.
Gettysburg, Jan. 25, 1858.

The First of the Season!

MARCUS SAMSON has just received from the New York Auction Sales, a large lot of READY-MADE CLOTHING for spring and summer, which he is able to sell at prices unprecedentedly low. The new arrival consists of Frock, Sack and Raglan Coats, with Pants and Vests, in great variety, new styles and patterns—for Men and Boys. Call and examine the large assortment before purchasing elsewhere.

Goods will be received from New York every few weeks throughout the season.—Inducements to purchase such as cannot be offered by any other establishment in the county are now, and will continue to be, offered, at SAMSON'S,
March 29, '58. *Opposite the Bank.*

New Goods.

GEO. ARNOLD has just received from the City a large stock of Goods, among which are Ladies' Dress Goods, very cheap and latest styles; cheap Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Summer Cloths, Drab Detate, Coatings, Vestings, Linens, Calicoes, Ginghams, and a large stock of domestic goods. Also, GROCERIES, &c.

The above goods have been well selected and will be sold at small profits for Cash.—Please call, examine, and judge for yourselves.
Gettysburg, March 29, 1858.

Elastic Cement Roofing.

THE subscriber is prepared to contract and put on at the shortest notice, W. E. Child & Co's. *Patent Fire and Water Proof Elastic Cement Roofing.*

It is perfectly Fire and Water proof, and in point of durability is equal, if not superior, to any Metalic Roofing. It can be put on over tin, tar, iron, or shingle roofs, however flat or steep they may be.

In point of resisting the elements of fire and water, nothing has yet been discovered equal to the Elastic Cement.

Those who have used it, have testified that it is the very perfection of Roofing, and that there is no further room for improvement.—No one will now think of putting on shingles, when this Cement can be had for much less money and will outwear four shingle roofs. This Roofing is warranted as represented.

The Elastic Cement is the cheapest and best protection from decay for wood exposed to the weather or dampness of the ground. It is also the best paint for iron, effectually preventing rust; and wherever applied perfectly excludes dampness.

The subscriber has this Cement for sale, in quantities to suit. For further information, apply to GEORGE A. COLE,
Frederick City, Md.

☞Specimens of the Roofing may be seen at the Prothonotary's Office, in Gettysburg.
April 5, 1858.

Now is the Time!

THE subscriber would inform the public that he has opened a MACHINE SHOP, in *Chambersburg street*, Gettysburg, near the Foundry, where he will have various kinds of Machines on hand at any time hereafter, such as *Threshing Machines, Corn Shellers, Cornfodder Cutters, Cloverseed Hullers, Straw Cutters*, and *Horse Powers* of different kinds,—two, four or six-horse, to suit purchasers;—indeed all such as can be had at Hanover or Littlestown. Also, *Mortising Machines*, for house carpenters, put up in the very best and most substantial manner. *Cutting Screws* or long Bolts, any kind or size less than eleven feet in length, always attended to, as well as *Turning* in iron, casting or wood. Also all kinds of REPAIRING on Machinery, dressing-up Mill Spindles, &c., done on the shortest notice.

I hope that all in want of anything in my line will call at my Shop before going elsewhere. I will warrant all my work to give satisfaction to purchasers.
DAVID STERNER.
March 29, 1858. 1y

Dividend.

THE York and Gettysburg Turnpike Company have declared a Dividend of ONE PER CENT—payable on or after the 12th of April instant.
GEORGE SWOPE, *Assist. Treas.*
April 5, 1858. 3t

White Goods

AND EMBROIDERIES.—J. L. SCHICK would invite the Ladies to examine his large variety of new style Brilliants, Cambrics, Jaconets, Plain Cambrics, Linen, Collars, Handkerchiefs, &c. [April 5.

To Get

THE full worth of your money, make your purchases of Ready-made Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Clocks, Violins, and everything else in the variety line, at SAMSON'S.
March 29, 1858.

Removal.

NEW HOUSE & NEW GOODS!—JACOBS & BRO. have removed their Merchant Tailoring Establishment to the splendid new three-story house on the north side of Chambersburg street, adjoining Bringman & Aughinbaugh's, where they will continue business on a larger scale than ever.

Their stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Vestings, &c., has been largely increased, and they are prepared to sell *as low as the lowest*—defying all competition. Give them a call, and examine their assortment before purchasing elsewhere. No trouble to show goods.

Clothing made up on short notice and in the very best and most tasteful manner.—With their long practical experience in the business, and a desire to please, they hope to be able to give satisfaction in all cases.
CALL! ONE AND ALL!
Gettysburg, March 22, 1858.

Ready-made Clothing.

GEO. ARNOLD has now on hand the largest stock of Ready-made Clothing in town, comprising every variety and size, all of his own manufacture, which will be warranted well made, having hands constantly employed cutting out and making up. If we cannot fit you with a garment ready made, we will sell you the goods, take your measure, and make you up a garment on the shortest notice. Please call at the Clothing Emporium, where you will find Mr. Culp always on hand, bright and accommodating. Our stock is large, well selected, and will be sold cheap for Cash.
Gettysburg, March 29, 1858.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Co-partnership existing between the subscribers has been dissolved this day by mutual consent. We are much obliged to our friends and the public for the liberal support extended to us. Our books are placed in the hands of Dunlop Paxton for collection and we earnestly request those indebted to us to call and make immediate payment, as we desire to settle the business of the firm without delay. ALEX. COBEAN,
DUNLOP PAXTON.
March 17, 1858.

A Card.

THE subscriber having disposed of his interest in the Store of COBEAN & PAXTON to R. F. McILHENY, respectfully asks the continuance of his friends and customers to patronize the new firm of PAXTON & McILHENY. A. COBEAN.
March 22, 1858.

DUNLOP PAXTON. FRANK M'ILHENY.

New Firm.

PAXTON & McILHENY,
(*Successors to Cobean & Paxton,*)
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, & STRAW GOODS. Also,
Wall Paper, Window Shades, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Canes, Tobacco and Segars,
AT THE SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF CENTRE SQUARE,
Gettysburg, Adams County, Pa.
March 22, 1858. tf

New Firm,

IN THE SHOE AND HAT BUSINESS.—*Cobean & McIlheny* have commenced business at the well known stand of Cobean & Paxton at the S. E. Cor. of Centre Square. Business to be done on the principle of quick sales and short profits. We will constantly keep on hand a good stock and sell cheap.—To satisfy yourselves call and see our assortment.

We intend to give our constant personal attention to business, with a disposition to please the particular tastes of every one who may favor us with their patronage.
PAXTON & McILHENY.
March 22, 1858. tf

New Firm.

GROCERIES AND DRY GOODS.—J. C. GUINN & BROTHER have taken the store of John Hoke, on the North West corner of the Diamond, where they will continue the Dry Goods and Grocery business on an enlarged scale. They will constantly keep on hand a large and varied assortment of everything in their line. They have just laid in a large and splendid stock of *Spring and Summer Goods*, and are now opening them for the inspection of the public. We cordially invite the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity to give us a call, and examine for themselves, as we feel satisfied they will want no other recommendation to induce them to buy. We are determined to keep nothing but good Goods and to sell cheaper than the cheapest for the cash. Give us a call, no trouble to show goods.
J. C. GUINN & BRO.
April 5, 1858.

A Card.

HAVING disposed of my store to the Messrs. Guinn, I would recommend the new firm to the confidence of the public, and hope they will receive a large share of the public patronage. JOHN HOKE.
April 5, 1858.

Notice.

THE subscriber, having been appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Committee of the person and estate of JOHN TATE, Sr., a Lunatic, of Straban township, in said county, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims or demands against said Tate, to present the same to the subscriber, residing in said township, for settlement, and all persons indebted to make immediate payment.
ISAAC F. BRINKERHOFF,
March 15, 1858. 6t *Committee.*

CIGARS & TOBACCO.—A large supply of all kinds, just received at
J. C. GUINN & BRO.'S.

SHIRTS, Collars and Bosoms, wool and cotton Under-Shirts and Drawers, Hosiery, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Umbrellas and Walking Canes—not to be beat in quality or price. Call at SAMSON'S.

BY EXPRESS.—A lot of Gents' fine soft Hats, that can't be beaten for quality or price. Call soon at
BRINGMAN & AUGHINBAUGH'S.

TOBACCO & SEGARS, of best brands, and at astonishingly low rates these high times, at the Flour, Provision and Grocery Store of
GILLESPIE & THOMAS.

RICH EMBROIDERIES.—A large and beautiful assortment of rich French worked Collars, and many other new and seasonable goods, just received and for sale at low prices at H. S. & E. H. MINNIGHS'.

SILVER.—A fine lot of Silver Spoons and Silver Forks, as low as city prices, now to be had at SCHICK'S. Call soon, as they sell rapidly.

JUST received, a splendid lot of fine Silk Hats of the latest style. Call and see them at BRINGMAN & AUGHINBAUGH'S.

☞Sign of the BIG BOOT.

CONFECTIONS.—A fine assortment just received, among which are Mint, Lemon, Hoarhound, and Cough Candies. Also, Cordial, Wine, Gum, Licorice, Strawberry, Cream, Acid, Pine-apple, Jenny Lind, and Wine Drops, besides a large supply of stick candies at WM. BOYER & SON'S.

TIN Milch Pans constantly on hand and made to order at BUEHLER'S, in Chambersburg Street.

JUST received, a small lot of Over Coats, which will be sold low, to close out for the season, at SAMSON'S.
March 29.

SUGAR, COFFEE & MOLASSES.—A good assortment of Sugar, Coffee and Molasses, which we will sell as low as the lowest. Call and see these articles, and then judge for yourselves. For sale at the Grocery and Confection Store of BOYER & SON.

KEEP is before the people, that 25 per cent can be saved by purchasing your goods from B. F. PICKING.

SPOUTING.—George and [illegible] will make House Spouting [illegible] same low, for cash or country produce. Farmers and all others [illegible] houses, barns, &c., spouted, would do [illegible] them a call. G. & H. W[illegible]
April 12, 1858. tf

Rural Economy.

"He who by the plough would thrive,
Himself must either hold or drive."

Shade Tree Planting.

[The following, from the *American Agriculturist*, confirms our own experience in regard to shade trees. We have, as a general thing, pursued the method here laid down for trimming and planting.—*Editor Compiler.*]

As soon as the frost is out of the ground, holes should be dug for the Spring planting of trees, and as soon as the ground becomes settled they should be set out. The sap then is only moderately active. Take them up carefully, with all the root you can get. Pare off the wounded parts with a sharp knife; trim out and shorten the tops, heading them back, that strong thrifty shoots may put out for Summer growth. They make a much better and earlier top than when left with long branches with a sluggish circulation which frequently die the first, or second Summer, and never make a satisfactory or well formed top. If the natural root of the tree be fibrous, or compact in its rootlets like the horse-chestnut, or maple, if they be cut short, and properly pruned of their longer leaders, it will be no damage to their future growth if properly set, and covered in at planting.

When planted, if at all exposed to injury from animals, or outside influences, they should be well guarded by stakes. Don't select large shade trees—over three inches at the base of the stem—nor take them out of tall, close, woods. If they be taken from a natural forest growth, let them be from the skirts of the wood; or, better than either, from a nursery. Forest trees are now much grown in nurseries, and they are far the best. Elms, Horse-chestnuts, and Maples are generally the best, making the thriftiest trees, and the finest shades, and the effect is more imposing where they are all used in rotation. Elms (*Ulmus Americana*)—the true white Elm of the forest—have such diversity of shape, that even if no others were intermixed, they afford great variety. The Horse-chestnut is compact and uniform in appearance; while the different varieties of Maple, in wood, bud, leaf, color of foliage, and habit of branch, are the most varied of all our forest trees. Oaks, Beeches, Hickories, and Nutwoods generally, are hard, and prongy in root, and mostly refractory livers and growers in transplanting—scarcely one in twenty succeeding, unless taken from nurseries or open grounds. We do not recommend them, only as specimens, or to fill up a wide variety. The Tulip, or White Wood taken from the forest, is refractory also; and the Bass-wood, or Linden, although a fine tree, invites caterpillars, and other destructive insects. Throw in an evergreen now and then, and with your Elms, Maples, and Horse-chestnuts, your shade trees are complete.

Bees in April.

BY M. QUINBY.

During this month and next, more can be effected towards destroying the moth-worm than in all the rest of the season. All outsiders are now frozen to death; only a few eggs and larva that have been kept alive by the warmth of the bees inside the hive, are left, and these now commence operations. The bees drag them out of the combs, and drop them on the floor, where they may be found during the cool mornings, and destroyed. Search thoroughly, as every one that escapes may generate hundreds, or perhaps thousands, before the end of the season.... If any stocks are weak, it is important to ascertain which they are, that they may be particularly guarded against robbers. It is much better to guard against the beginning of evil than to cure it afterwards. Close the entrance, allowing only one bee to pass at once. Keep a look out on every real warm day for the robbers to commence. Do not mistake a few fighting outside for evidence of pillaging; it is often a good sign, and indicates courage for defence. Visit them after sundown on such days.—Sometimes the bees around a weak hive show unusual activity at the time; these are robbers, and if let alone, will appropriate every particle of honey, while the owners seem to look on with the utmost indifference, and make no effort to save themselves from famine. To break up this habit, it is hardly worth while to resort to many of the common methods recommended, particularly the one of moving the hive to different places, unless the distance be at least a mile. The least trouble is, to confine the bees in some way that will admit sufficient air into the hive, and carry it to some dark room, until two or three warm days have passed, when it may be returned to its stand, and watched as before.... Graduate the entrance of all the hives to accommodate the bees that are to pass.... Take advantage of the first stormy day, to get hives and boxes in readiness; scald, and scrape clean the inside of old hives, and they will answer to use again. If any are to be painted, it should be at once attended to, that they may be thoroughly dry, and lose the rank smell of the paint.... Put up a small box near the hive for the wren to rest in. This bird is a great help in catching the worms.... Erect a fence to break the force of the prevailing winds.... Let the sun strike the hive in all moderate weather.—*Agriculturist.*

Tavern Licenses.

THE following applications to keep Public Houses of Entertainment, have been filed in my office, with the requisite number of signers, and will be presented at the Court of Quarter Sessions, *on the 19th day of April next:*

George W. McClellan, Bor. Gettysburg,
Harvey D. Wattles, do.
John L. Tate, do.
Benjamin Schriver, do.
Michael Hoffman, Berwick Borough,
Henry Koebler, do.
John A. H. Rether, Butler township,
Francis Bream, Cumberland,
John Bushey, Conowago,
Isaac F. Byers, Franklin,
David Goodyear, do.
Henry Bitner, do.
Jacob Shaner, do.
Henry Mickley, do.
Mary M. Brough, do.
Henry Munshower, do.
Hezekiah Latshaw, do.
Joseph Barker, Germany,
Peter Lingenfelter, do.
Israel Yount, do.
Henry Hoffman, Hamilton,
William White, do.
Peter Schively, Hamiltonban,
Reuben Stem, do.
Wm. McLellan & Co., do.
Mary Hildebrand, Huntington,
John D. Becker, do.
Conrad Moul, Latimore,
Charles Myers, Menallen,
Mary Brough, Mountpleasant,
Elizabeth Miley, Oxford,
Jacob Martin, do.
John A. Dicks, Reading,
Jacob L. Grass, Straban,
Jacob Sanders, do.
John Eckenrode, Tyrone,
Allen M. Cook, do.
Abraham Sell, Union,
Peter Long, do.

STORE LICENSE.

John Yost, Mountjoy.
John Rebert, do.
Noel & Spalding, Germany.

EATING HOUSE.

Leonard Auxt, Gettysburg.

HENRY G. WOLF, *Clerk.*
March 29, 1858.

Edward McIntire,

SURVEYOR for the county of Adams. Office in Liberty township. Post-Office address, *Emmitsburg, Md.*
Nov. 16, 1857.*

Fire Insurance.

THE Perry County Mutual Fire Insurance Company—Capital $139,586—effects insurances in any part of the State, against loss by fire; prudently adapts its operations to its resources; affords ample indemnity, and promptly adjusts its losses.

Adams county is represented in the Board of Managers by Hon. MOSES MCCLEAN.

WM. McCLEAN, *Agent.*
Office of M. & W. McClean, Gettysburg.
May 26, 1856.

Edward B. Buehler,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language.—Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.
Gettysburg, March 20.

Wm. B. McClellan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office on the south side of the public square, 2 doors west of the Sentinel office.
Gettysburg, August 22, 1853.

D. McConaughy,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Buehler's drug and book store, Chambersburg street,) ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR FOR PATENTS AND PENSIONS. Bounty Land Warrants, Back-pay suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C; also American Claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given.—Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other western States. ☞Apply to him personally or by letter.
Gettysburg, Nov. 21, 1853.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

DENTIST.—HAS his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Picking's store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. REFERENCES: Dr. D. Horner, Rev. C. P. Kruth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stœver. [Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

WM. GILLESPIE. HENRY THOMAS.

Family Grocery and Provision Store.

GILLESPIE & THOMAS respectfully inform the people of Gettysburg and the public generally, that they have just returned from the city with a general assortment of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS and VEGETABLES, which they are prepared to sell as low as the lowest. FLOUR and FEED always on hand, and sold at small profits.

Store on York street, one door east of Wattles' Hotel.
Gettysburg, Aug. 3, 1857.

Attention!

FIVE HUNDRED MEN WANTED—
To buy Over-Coats from PICKING;
TO buy Over-coats from Picking;
To buy Over-coats from Picking;
TO buy Over-coats from Picking;
To buy Over-coats from Picking;
TO buy Dress-coats from Picking;
To buy Dress-coats from Picking;
TO buy Dress-coats from Picking;
To buy Dress-coats from Picking;
TO buy Business-coats from Picking;
To buy Business-coats from Picking;
TO buy Dress and Common Coats from Picking;
TO buy Dress and Common Coats from Picking;
TO buy Buffalo and Gum Shoes, Clocks, Violins and Accordeons from Picking;
TO buy Gloves, Hosiery, Shirts, Drawers, Trunks and Carpet Sacks from Picking;
TO buy Umbrellas and Canes from
FRANKLIN B. PICKING.
Dec. 21, 1857.

Administrator's Notice.

HENRY EICHINGER'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Henry Eichinger, late of Butler township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

BURKHART WERT, *Adm'r.*
March 29, 1858. 6t

Administrator's Notice.

CHRISTIAN WAGGAMAN'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Christian Waggaman, late of Hamiltonban township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Quincy township, Franklin county, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WALTER WAGGAMAN,
March 22, 1858. 6t *Adm'r.*

Clothing.

THE best assortment, and the cheapest, in town. Call and see them, at the Clothing Emporium of GEO. ARNOLD.
April 5, 1858.

FOR sale, a first-rate Boat-body Carriage, put up in the very best style, handsomely and substantially—will be sold at a BARGAIN, to make room. Enquire soon at *The Compiler* office, in Gettysburg. Feb. 1.

Fine Old Brandies.

THE subscribers, Importers and Dealers in *WINES & LIQUORS*, would most respectfully call the attention of purchasers to their Old Establishment, *No. 5 North Front Street, Philadelphia*, where they have a large assortment of Wines and Liquors of the choicest brands and qualities. Having made arrangements with some of the first houses in Cognac and Rochelle, enables them to furnish to their customers, upon the most liberal terms, the following brands of Cognac and Rochelle

BRANDIES: *Otard, Hennessy, Pellerson, Pinet, Castillion;* J. J. Depuy & Co., T. Himes, A. Seignette, Martel, Marett, &c. &c., of various brands and qualities.

WINES: *Champagne, Madeira, Lisbon, Old Oporto, Teneriffe, Burgundy, Hock, Muscat, Claret, Sherry, and Malaga Wines.*

Holland Gin, Scheidam Schnapps, Jamaica Spirits, Scotch and Irish Whiskey, Peach, Apple, Blackberry, Cherry, Ginger, and Raspberry Brandies; Cordials, Wine Bitters, Amsterdam Bitters, &c.

Also, Agents and Sole Proprietors of the Old Wheat Whiskey. Constantly on hand an extensive stock of fine old Monongahela, Rye and Bourbon Whiskey, of various grades, some of which are guaranteed to be superior to any in the country, all of which are highly improved by age.

From our long experience in the business, and a thorough knowledge of the tastes of the community, we flatter ourselves to be able to fill all orders that may be entrusted to us.

Orders from the country (which are most respectfully solicited) will be promptly attended to.

☞Great care taken in packing and shipping.

☞All goods sent from our establishment are guaranteed to give satisfaction, with the privilege of being returned.

E. P. MIDDLETON & BRO.,
No. 5 North Front St., Philadelphia.
March 22, 1858. 6m

John Stone & Sons,

805 *Chesnut Street, above Eighth*, (late of No. 45 South Second Street,) *Philadelphia*, are now receiving their Spring Importation of *SILK & MILLINERY GOODS*, consisting in part of

Fancy Bonnet and Cap Ribbons,
Satin and Taffeta Ribbons,
Gros De Naples, (Glace and Plain,)
Marcelines and Florences,
Black Modes,
English Cranes,
Maline and Illusion Laces, etc.

Also, a full assortment of *French & American Flowers.* March 22, '58. 2m

To the Farmers.

MANNY'S *Combined Reaping and Mowing Machine with Wood's Improvement.*—The undersigned, having been appointed Agent for the sale of Manny's Combined Reaping and Mowing Machine, with Wood's Improvement, for Adams county, offers them to the public, knowing them to be the best combined machine in use. It has been successfully introduced into different parts of our State, and I sold thirty-four last season, in Adams county, all rendering satisfaction.—The machine received a silver medal at the State Fair—also, the first Premium at York, Cumberland, Centre, Huntingdon, and other county Fairs, where it was exhibited. Farmers needing a Reaping Machine, will please call upon the undersigned, before purchasing, as he always takes great pleasure in showing the Machines. Early orders are solicited, as the number received from the manufacturer will be in proportion to the demand.

SAMUEL HERBST, *Agent,*
Opposite the Eagle Hotel, Gettysburg, Pa.
March 1, 1858.

Register's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all legatees and other persons concerned that the Administration accounts hereinafter mentioned will be presented at the Orphan's Court of Adams county for confirmation and allowance, on *Monday, the 19th day of April next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M., viz:

15. The account of Jacob Griest, Administrator of Leah Cook, as settled by Content Griest, Administratrix of Jacob Griest, deceased.

16. The first and final account of Jacob Martin, Trustee of certain trust money bequeathed to Elizabeth Martin and her heirs under the provisions of the will of John Snyder, late of Mountpleasant township, deceased.

17. The second and final account of William Vanorsdel, Executor of the will of Isaac Vanorsdel, deceased, settled by George Thomas and Mary Vanorsdel, Executors of the last will of the said William Vanorsdel, deceased.

18. The second and final account of George Mummert, acting Executor of Samuel Mummert, deceased.

19. The account of Levi Gross, Administrator de bonis non of the estate of Emanuel Eurich, late of Reading township, Adams county, deceased.

20. The first and final account of Jacob F. Lower, Administrator of the estate of John Weaver, late of Franklin Square, Columbiana co., Ohio, formerly of Franklin township, Adams county, Pa., deceased.

21. The first and final account of Henry Saltsgiver and Isaac F. Brinkerhoff, Administrators of the estate of Jehiel J. Brinkerhoff, deceased.

22. The first and final account of Henry A. Picking, Administrator of Emanuel Chronister, late of Reading township, deceased.

23. The first and final account of John Geiselman and Hugh McSherry, Executors of Catharine Geiselman, dec'd.

24. The first account of James H. Marshall and Thomas A. Marshall, Executors of the last will, &c., of John Marshall, deceased.

25. The second and final account of Henry Witmor, Executor of the last will and testament of Jacob Dotterer.

26. The first account of George Baker, Executor of the last will and testament of Henry L. Nickey, deceased.

27. The account of John Diehl, Executor of the will of John Houghtalin, deceased, late of Butler township.

28. The account of Josiah C. Albert, one of the Executors of the last will and testament of John E. Albert, late of Latimore township, Adams co., dec'd.

29. The first account of Col. John Wolford, one of the Executors of the last will and testament of John E. Albert, late of Latimore township, Adams county, deceased.

30. The second and final account of George Shryock, Executor of the last will and testament of Samuel Miller, late of the Borough of Gettysburg, Adams county, Pa., deceased.

31. The first account of George Ehrehart, Executor of the last will and testament of Samuel B. Patterson, dec'd.

32. The account of Simon S. Bishop, Administrator de bonis non cum testamento annexo of Edmun C. Bishop, late of Germany township, Adams co., deceased.

ZACHARIAH MYERS, *Register.*
Register's Office, Gettysburg, Mar. 22, 1858.

STOVES!—Every variety of Cook, Parlor Saloon and Office Stoves can be seen at the Ware Room of Sheads & Buehler, in West Middle street. Our Stoves are all purchased in Philadelphia, and will be sold cheaper than they can be bought at retail in the city or elsewhere. Call and see them.
SHEADS & BUEHLER.

Valuable Real Estate

AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offers at Private Sale, all his Real Estate as follows:

No. 1.—My late residence in Gettysburg, fronting 30 feet on Chambersburg street, with Brick Dwelling, Stable, and other improvements.

No. 2.—Lot adjoining above on the West, fronting 29 feet on street, with Stable, &c.

No. 3.—Lot adjoining No. 2, fronting 32 feet on same street, with large Coach Shop, and other improvements.

No. 4.—Lot adjoining No. 3, fronting 29 feet, with double Brick Dwelling, Smith Shop, &c.

No. 5.—Lot west of the Foundry, with Steam Saw and Grist Mill.

No. 6.—Lot adjoining No. 5, containing about 3 Acres.

No. 7.—Three Lots fronting each 30 feet on Chambersburg street.

No. 9.—Tract of Land in Hamiltonban township, lying on Marsh creek, containing 51 Acres, part cleared and part in first-rate timber.

No. 10.—Coach Establishment in Shepherdstown, Va., with good will, &c. The location is an admirable one for business, and improvements in good order.

☞Titles good and terms to suit purchasers. Enquire of D. A. BUEHLER, Esq., Gettysburg, or the undersigned residing in Shepherdstown, Va. C. W. HOFFMAN.
March 15, 1858.

Two Daily Lines.

EXTRA ACCOMMODATIONS.—The undersigned returns his thanks to the public for the encouragement heretofore extended to him, and takes pleasure in announcing that he has completed arrangements by which TWO DAILY LINES of Coaches will run between Gettysburg and Hanover, to connect with the trains to and from Baltimore, York, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, &c. Persons desiring tickets or information will call on the undersigned, or on CHARLES TATE, Ticket Agent, at the Eagle Hotel, in Chambersburg street.

☞Special attention given to all packages, &c., or other business entrusted to the undersigned between Gettysburg and Hanover, which will be promptly and carefully attended to.

☞The undersigned has also effected arrangements by which he will be able to supply Coaches, Stages, &c., for Funerals and other occasions, at moderate charges.

NICHOLAS WEAVER.
Gettysburg, April 13, 1857.

Auctioneering.

ANDREW W. FLEMMING, residing in Breckinridge street, near James Pierce's, Gettysburg, offers his services to the public as a *Sale Crier* and *Auctioneer.* His charges are moderate, and he will on all occasions endeavor to render satisfaction. He hopes to receive a share of public patronage.
Aug. 17, 1857.

Stauffer & Harley.

CHEAP WATCHES & JEWELRY, wholesale and retail, at the Philadelphia Watch and Jewelry Store, No. 96 North Second street, corner of Quarry, Philadelphia.

Gold Lever Watches, full jeweled, 18 carat cases, $28 00; Gold Lepines, 10 carat, $24 00; Silver Levers, full jeweled, $12 00; Silver Lepines, jewels, $9 00; superior Quartiers, $7 00; Gold Spectacles, $7 00; fine Silver do. $1 50; Gold Bracelets, $3 00; Ladies' Gold Pencils, $1 00; Silver Tea Spoons, set, $6 00; Gold Pens, with pencil and silver holder, $1 00.

Gold Finger Rings, 37½ cents to $80; Watch Glasses, plan, 12½ cents; patent 18¾; Lunet 25; other articles in proportion. All goods warranted to be what they are sold for.

STAUFFER & HARLEY.

On hand, some gold and silver Levers and Lepines, still lower than the above prices.
Oct. 20, 1857. 1y

New Firm.

FAMILY GROCERIES & CONFECTIONS.—The undersigned have purchased the Grocery Store of E. H. MINNIGH, on the Northwest corner of the Diamond, formerly occupied by A. B. Kurtz, where they invite the attention of all who may wish Groceries, Confections, Fruits—Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Salt, Starch, Soda, Spices of all kinds, Lemons, Figs, Almonds, &c. Also, a fine assortment of chewing and smoking Tobacco, Segars, Snuff, &c. ☞Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

WM. BOYER & SON.
September 7, 1857.

Removed to Hanover.

FRANCIS J. WILSON, late of the Washington House at Abbottstown, has taken HERSHEY'S OLD AND POPULAR STAND, in Hanover, where he will be happy to entertain all who may patronize him. His Table is supplied with the best the market and garden can afford, and his Bar with the choicest of liquors. His Stables are commodious, and attended by careful Ostlers. Give him a call. You will always find FRANK, on the spot, ready and willing to make everybody comfortable. [April 27, 1857.

To the Country, Good News.

I HAVE rented the Foundry for the ensuing year, and am prepared to make the different kinds of Castings usually made at a Foundry. I will keep constantly on hand the different kinds of PLOUGHS, Points, Shares, Cutters, &c.; Pots, Kettles, Pans, Washing Machines, &c.; Stoves and Machinery; Porches, Verandah's and Cemetery Fencing made and put up with dispatch.

All orders will be attended to promptly; but being without capital, and money being necessary to carry on the business, I will be compelled to sell for cash, but on all country work 5 per cent. will be deducted. Suitable trade will be taken, if delivered at the time of purchasing. Give us a call.

E. M. WARREN.
Gettysburg, June 1, 1857.

Hanover B. Railroad.

TRAINS over the Hanover Branch Railroad now run as follows:

First Train leaves Hanover at 9 A. M. with passengers for York, Harrisburg, Columbia, and Philadelphia. This Train also connects with the Express for Baltimore, arriving there at 12 M.

Second Train leaves at 1 P. M. with passengers for Baltimore and intermediate places, and returns with passengers from York, &c. J. LEIB, Agent.
Nov. 30, 1857.

Removal.

ALEX. FRAZER, Watch & Clock Maker, has removed his shop to Chambersburg street, opposite the Lutheran Church, where he will always be happy to attend to the calls of customers. Thankful for past favors, he hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to please, to merit and receive the patronage of the public.
Gettysburg, March 8, 1858.

Nett Cash

DRY GOODS HOUSE.—*Opening of Spring Goods!*—EYRE & LANDELL, Fourth & Arch Streets, Philadelphia, are now offering a full stock of

New Goods for Spring of 1858!
FASHIONABLE SPRING GOODS,
BLACK SILKS, 24 to 34 inches wide,
Spring Dress Goods, New Styles,
Shawls, in all the newest Styles,
British, French and American Chintzes,
Full Stock of Domestic Goods,
Full Stock of European Goods.

N. B. Bargains in Seasonable Goods, daily received from the AUCTIONS of New York and Philadelphia.

P. S. MERCHANTS are invited to examine the Stock. TERMS, Nett Cash, and low prices. [March 8, 1858. 3m

Last Notice.

I HAVE been giving notice for the last year to all those who are indebted to me to call and pay the same. No attention has been paid it. I now give notice that suit will be brought on all notes and accounts that are not paid on or before the first day of April next.
Feb. 8, '58. tf GEO. ARNOLD.

Attention, One & All!

NOW IS THE TIME to have your Picture taken!—S. WEAVER having provided himself with an entire new and splendid SKY-LIGHT DAGUERREAN ROOM at his residence in West Middle street, opposite Prof. Jacobs, one square West of Baltimore street, where he is now prepared to furnish

AMBROTYPES AND DAGUERREOTYPES,

in every style of the art, which he will warrant to give entire satisfaction. His long experience and superior apparatus give him advantages seldom furnished by Daguerrean establishments out of the city. He has a large number of specimens at his Gallery, in Chambersburg street, where he will continue as heretofore, which the public are requested to call and examine.

☞Charges from 50 cents to $10. Hours of operating from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. Gold Lockets, Breastpins, suitable for miniatures, always on hand, at the very lowest prices.

☞Children will not be taken for less than 50 cents.

☞AMBROTYPES taken from one dollar and upwards, and in the best style.
July 20, 1856. tf

The Grand Show!

AT GETTYSBURG, PA.

M. Samson, Manager & Proprietor.

Doors open at 6 o'clock, A. M.—Performance to commence immediately after.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Adults,..... FREE.
Children, (under 12 years of age,) Half Price.

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO THE PUBLIC!

The subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Gettysburg and surrounding country, of the fact that he has just received from the New York Auctions a

SPLENDID STOCK OF GOODS!

which he is determined to sell at astonishingly low rates for CASH. In return for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him, he will give a Grand Complimentary Benefit, on which occasion will be presented

TWO MAGNIFICENT PIECES!

On Wednesday, October 28,
and every day until further notice, will be presented the very popular Tragedy of

GOOD FITS!

with the following unrivalled cast:—Fashionable Clothing, from the finest to the lowest priced qualities. Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, in great variety. Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c., to suit all tastes.

An Intermission of Ten Minutes,
to allow those making large purchases time for Lunch, &c., &c.

The whole to conclude with M. Samson's successful Play, entitled

VARIETIES!

the beauty of which will cause great excitement among the Ladies and Gentlemen.
Oct. 26, 1857. tf

John W. Tipton.

"HIAWATHAN."

GO to Tipton's—go to Tipton's—
Go to Tipton's in the corner—
In the corner in the Diamond—
In the Diamond near McClellan's,
If you want your hair dressed finely—
If you want your face shaved smoothly,
Bachelors who never knew it—
Tip's the fellow that can do it—
Do it in the latest fashion—
Do it quick and do it neatly,
And improve your fine looks greatly,
Make you look so young and sprightly,
Make you feel more young and brightly,
Make you feel like going nightly
To call upon some pretty damsel
Who before would not look at you,
At you as you passed her daily,
Daily on the public street.
And young men who wear moustaches,
Who want some one to sew patches—
Patches where your breeches tear—
Tip's the boy to make up matches—
Matches with some lady fair.
Then repair to Tipton's shop,
Dandy, Fogy, Flirt and Fop.
Jan. 11, 1858.

Great Excitement!

BRINGMAN & AUGHINBAUGH STILL AHEAD!

TAKE NOTICE that we have just received a new and splendid lot of *HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES*, which we offer to the public CHEAPER than ever, having put down our stock to the *lowest* living profits.—Under these arrangements we can put our goods within the reach of ALL, as to style, quality and PRICE. Our motto is quick sales and small profits. Call and examine our stock of goods before purchasing elsewhere. Remember the sign of the "BIG BOOT," Chambersburg street, below Buehler's Drug Store.

☞Boots and Shoes made upon the shortest notice and by the best of workman.
October 19, 1857.

Hardware Store.

THE subscribers would respectfully announce to their friends and the public that they have opened a Hardware Store, in Baltimore street, adjoining the residence of David Ziegler, Gettysburg, in which they always intend to offer to the public a large and general assortment of HARDWARE, Iron, Steel, Groceries, Cutlery, Coach Trimmings, Springs, Axles, Saddlery, Cedar-ware, Shoe Findings, Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs, in general, including every description of articles in the above line of business, to which they invite the attention of coach-makers, blacksmiths, carpenters, cabinet-makers, shoemakers, saddlers, and the public generally. Our stock having been selected with great care and purchased for cash, we guarantee (for the ready money,) to dispose of any part of it on as reasonable terms as they can be purchased anywhere.

We particularly request a call from our friends, and earnestly solicit a share of public favor, as we are determined to establish a character for selling goods at low prices and doing business on fair principles.

JOEL B. DANNER,
DAVID ZIEGLER.
Gettysburg, June 9, 1851. tf

Hover's Liquid Hair Dye.

THE testimony of Prof. Booth and Dr. Brinckle having previously been published, the following is now added:

From Prof. McCLOSKEY, formerly Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine in the Female Medical College of Pennsylvania, and late Professor of Surgery in the American College of Medicine, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27th, 1856.

MR. JOSEPH E. HOVER:—A trial of your Liquid Hair Dye will convince the most skeptical, that it is a *safe, elegant,* and *efficacious* preparation. Unlike many others, it has in several instances proved serviceable in the cure of some cutaneous eruptions on the head, and I have no hesitation in commending it to those requiring such an application.

Very respectfully,
J. F. X. McCLOSKEY, M. D.,
475 Race St., above 13th.

☞*Hover's Writing Inks*, including *Hover's Writing Fluid*, and *Hover's Indelible Inks*, still maintain their high character, which has always distinguished them, and the extensive demand first created, has continued uninterrupted until the present.

Orders addressed to the Manufactory, No. 416 RACE Street above FOURTH, (old No. 144,) Philadelphia, will receive prompt attention by

JOSEPH E. HOVER, Manufacturer.
Dec. 21, 1857. [apr. 13. 1y]

Go To

BRINGMAN & AUGHINBAUGH'S if you want a good article of Boots and Shoes of their own manufacture, which they keep constantly on hand. ☞Sign of the Big Boot.

LEMONS, good and fresh, for sale at the cheap store of BOYER & SON.

Wingerd, White & Swope,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS, SHOES, CAPS, & STRAW GOODS; ALSO, IN FASHIONABLE
Moleskin, Silk, Felt and Fur Hats,
N. W. Cor. BALTIMORE & HOWARD STS.,
Adam B. Wingerd,
Daniel S. White, } *BALTIMORE, MD.*
John A. Swope.
Aug. 3, 1857.

The Farmers' & Mechanics'

SAVINGS INSTITUTION OF ADAMS CO.—This Institution receives deposites, for which it pays interest as follows:

For over 10 months, 4 per cent. per annum. For 3 and not over 10 months, 3 per cent. per annum. For transient deposites, not less than 30 days, 2 per cent. per annum, payable on demand without notice.

A joint fund (capital) of $10,000 has been paid in.

For loans apply on Wednesday.

Sums received on deposite as low as a dime. Interest to be allowed whenever the deposites amount to $5,00, and on each additional $5,000 and upwards.

Office in South West Corner of Public Square, next to George Arnold's store. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and for receiving deposites every Saturday, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

President, GEORGE THRONE.
Treasurer & Secretary, GEORGE ARNOLD.

Directors,

John Brough,	John Horner,
Samuel Durboraw,	George Arnold,
A. Heintzelman,	Jacob Musselman,
D. McCreary,	D. McConaughy,
William Culp,	John Mickley,
Robert Horner,	John Throne.

April 6, 1857.

Adams County Mutual

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Incorporated March 18, 1851.

OFFICERS.

President—George Swope.
Vice President—S. R. Russell.
Secretary—D. A. Buehler.
Treasurer—David M'Creary.
Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, Andrew Heintzelman, Jacob King.
MANAGERS.—George Swope, D. A. Buehler, R. M'Curdy, Jacob King, A. Heintzelman, D. M'Creary, J. J. Kerr, M. Eichelberger, S. R. Russell, A. B. Kurtz, Andrew Polley, S. Fahnestock, Wm. B. Wilson, H. A. Picking, Wm. B. M'Clellan, John Wolford, R. G. McCreary, John Horner, E. W. Stable, J. Aughinbaugh, Abdiel F. Gitt.

☞This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been in successful operation for more than six years, and in that period has paid all losses and expenses, *without any assessment*, having also a large surplus capital in the Treasury. The Company employs no Agents—all business being done by the Managers, who are annually elected by the Stockholders. Any person desiring an Insurance can apply to any of the above named Managers for further information.

☞The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company on the last Wednesday in every month, at 2, P. M.
Sept. 28, 1857.

Important Discovery.

CONSUMPTION and all Diseases of the Lungs and Throat are positively Cured by Inhalation, which conveys the remedies to the cavities in the lungs through the air passages, and coming in direct contact with the disease, neutralizes the tubercular matter, allays the cough, causes a free and easy expectoration, heals the lungs, purifies the blood, imparts renewed vitality to the nervous system, giving that tone and energy so indispensable for the restoration of health. To be able to state confidently that Consumption is curable by inhalation, is to me a source of unalloyed pleasure. It is as much under the control of medical treatment as any other formidable disease; ninety out of every hundred cases can be cured in the first stages, and fifty per cent. in the second; but in the third stage it is impossible to save more than five per cent, for the Lungs are so cut up by the disease as to bid defiance to medical skill.—Even, however, in the last stages, Inhalation affords extraordinary relief to the suffering attending this fearful scourge, which annually destroys ninety-five thousand persons in the United States alone; and a correct calculation shows that of the present population of the earth, eighty millions are destined to fill the Consumptive's grave.

Truly the quiver of death has no arrow so fatal as Consumption. In all ages it has been the great enemy of life, for it spares neither age nor sex, but sweeps off alike the brave, the beautiful, the graceful and the gifted. By the help of that Supreme Being from whom cometh every good and perfect gift, I am enabled to offer to the afflicted a permanent and speedy cure in Consumption. The first cause of tubercles is from impure blood, and the immediate effect produced by their deposition in the lungs is to prevent the free admission of air into the air cells, which causes a weakened vitality through the entire system. Then surely it is more rational to expect greater good from medicines entering the cavities of the lungs than from those administered through the stomach; the patient will always find the lungs free and the breathing easy, after Inhaling remedies. Thus, Inhalation is a local remedy, nevertheless it acts constitutionally, and with more power and certainty than remedies administered by the stomach. To prove the powerful and direct influence of this mode of administration, chloroform inhaled will entirely destroy sensibility in a few minutes, paralyzing the entire nervous system, so that a limb may be amputated without the slightest pain; inhaling the ordinary burning gas will destroy life in a few hours.

The inhalation of ammonia will rouse the system when fainting or apparently dead.—The odor of many of the medicines is perceptible in the skin a few minutes after being inhaled, and may be immediately detected in the blood. A convincing proof of the constitutional effects of inhalation, is the fact that sickness is always produced by breathing foul air—is not this positive evidence that proper remedies, carefully prepared and judiciously administered through the lungs should produce the happiest results? During eighteen years' practice, many thousands suffering from diseases of the lungs and throat, have been under my care, and I have effected many remarkable cures, even after the sufferers had been pronounced in the last stages, which fully satisfies me that consumption is no longer a fatal disease. My treatment of consumption is original, and founded on long experience and a thorough investigation. My perfect acquaintance with the nature of tubercles, &c., enables me to distinguish readily, the various forms of disease that simulate consumption, and apply the proper remedies, rarely being mistaken even in a single case. This familiarity, in connection with certain pathological and microscopic discoveries, enables me to relieve the lungs from the effects of contracted chests, to enlarge the chest, purify the blood, impart to it renewed vitality, giving energy and tone to the entire system.

Medicines with full directions sent to any part of the United States and Canadas by patients communicating their symptoms by letter. But the cure would be more certain if the patient should pay me a visit, which would give me an opportunity to examine the lungs and enable me to prescribe with much greater certainty, and then the cure could be effected without my seeing the patient again.

G. W. GRAHAM, M. D.,
Office, 1131 *Filbert St.*, (*old No.* 109,) *below* 12*th*,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
July 20, 1857. 1y

GAS BURNERS.—A new and excellent style of Coal Stoves, for Parlor or Chamber use. It is especially intended for chambers, as it consumes the gas, and thus removes one of the objections to the use of coal. A scuttle of coal will burn for 18 hours without regulating. Call and see it.

SHEADS & BUEHLER.

ALMONDS, Filberts, Brazil Nuts, English Walnuts, and Pea Nuts, constantly on hand and will be sold cheap by BOYER & SON.

R. SHEADS. C. H. BUEHLER.

Lumber, Coal and Stoves.

NEW FIRM!

THE undersigned respectfully announce to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that they have entered into a co-partnership, and intend opening a *COAL & LUMBER YARD*, on Washington street, in the rear of the Eagle Hotel, where they will be happy to see all who may favor them with a call. They will furnish every variety of *Store, Blacksmith and Limeburner's COAL*, at the lowest possible wholesale rates, in order to introduce it into general use. They also intend keeping a full and general assortment of LUMBER, as soon as the Railroad is completed. They will keep constantly on hand every variety of COAL and WOOD STOVES, among which are the celebrated William Penn, Noble Cook, Royal Cook and Sea Shell Cook Stoves. Also the Charm, Capitol, Victor, Planter, Premium and Parlor Cook Stoves, Air-tight, Star, Franklin, Hot-air Parlor Grate, Lady Washington, Oak, Magnolia, Union, Air-tight Bare Cylinder, Tropic and Harp Cannon Stoves.

Persons wishing to examine their stock will please call at their Stove Ware Room, on West Middle street, at the residence of Robert Sheads.

☞Orders promptly attended to.

ROBERT SHEADS,
C. HENRY BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, Aug. 31, 1857.

Good and Cheap!

THE undersigned would inform his friends and the public generally, that he continues the CARRIAGE-MAKING BUSINESS, in all its branches, at his establishment, in East Middle Street, (near the east end,) Gettysburg, Pa., where he has on hand a first-rate lot of work, and is prepared to put up to order whatever may be desired in his line, viz:—Rockaway and Bont-Body *Carriages; Falling-Top, Rockaway & Trotting Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c.*

With good workmen and good materials, he can pledge his work to

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

THE COMPILER is published every Monday morning, by HENRY J. STAHLE, at $1,75 per annum if paid strictly IN ADVANCE—$2,00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.

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A Democratic, News and Family Journal.

BY H. J. STAHLE. "TRUTH IS MIGHTY, AND WILL PREVAIL." TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

40TH YEAR. GETTYSBURG, PA.: MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1858. NO. 30.

The Poet's Corner.

The Prayer of Washington.

While the American army lay encamped in a deplorable state of nakedness and starvation at Valley Forge, a Quaker named Potts, passing a secluded spot, heard the voice of some one in prayer. Stealing quietly forward, he saw Washington's horse tied to a sapling, and a little further on, in a thicket, was the chief on his knees, tears streaming down his cheeks, beseeching Heaven for the army and his country.

Where rock on rock is piled,
Where lordly oaks are clasped by graceful vines;
And murmuring brooklets wander through the pines,
All is rude and wild;
Where leaps from tree to tree
The graceful squirrel—where the wild bird sings
Farewell to autumn, on departed wings,
And hums the busy bee;
There, where no voice is heard,
Save the low insects', 'mid the brown and green,
And those sweet bird-notes; while the leafy screen,
By their light wings is stirred;
There, low on bended knee,
His broad brow lifted to the arching sky,
With folded hands, and meek, imploring eye,
He prays, O, God! to thee;
"Father!" his heart is sad
For those poor sufferers yonder in the camp;
Disease is there; their huts are cold and damp;
They ask in vain for bread.
"Father!" in years agone,
A Christian mother taught those lips to pray,
And yet he hears, though youth hath passed away,
That gentle teacher's tone.
"Father!" what can he do?
Those hearts, unflinching 'mid the battle's storm,
Shrink back, appalled at famine's haggard form;
How can THE STARVED be true?
Long shadows drape the hill;
His voice alone goes trembling o'er the bush,
Which slowly settles o'er plain and hush,
Till day's glad pulse is still.
How can he let Thee go?
As Jacob, wrestled with his Lord, of old,
With breaking heart, yet faith's unbroken hold,
He wrestles with Thee now.
How beautiful is faith;
He on whose wisdom leaned a nation's heart,
With child-like trust repeats, "Oh, God, thou art,
Speak—let the wronged be free!"
The precious blessing came—
Long-suffering freedom struggled into birth—
Linked with his country's glory, o'er the earth,
Echoes his honored name.
"Pray always," One hath said;
Columbia's heart entombs her Washington!
But who shall say her freedom was not won,
Because in faith he prayed?

All is Vanity.

What are riches? But a bubble.
What is fame? But toil, trouble.
What is genius? 'Tis a spark
That soon grows dark.
What is beauty? But a flower.
What is love? An April shower.
What is friendship? 'Tis the lily
Just born to die.
What are honors? Empty spoil.
What is learning? Labor, toil.
What is youth? And unspun thread;
And how soon shred!
What is language? Empty breath.
What is age? Herald of death.
What is time? One moment see
Forerunner of eternity.

Select Miscellany.

"Forty."

This numerical, which occurs so frequently in Scripture, and in places where its introduction is apparently at variance with passages which precede and follow it, is, in the East, constantly used as a general term, implying "many," or an indefinite number, as we use the words "score" or a "dozen or two." A ruined palace at Persepolis is called "Chelminar" or "the forty pillars," though it has but nineteen standing, and, when perfect, had two hundred and six. The Arabs also used "one thousand and one" in a similar manner.—Thus Moses was in the mount forty days, meaning many days. The Israelites lived many, not "forty" years in the wilderness. This meaning explains numerous difficulties in scriptural history. The Persians, Arabs and Turks, still use the term "forty" in this sense.

Gold.—We observe that a French physician has recently published a volume on the "Medical Effects of Gold," in which he mentions various ways of prescribing it, and specifies numerous effects produced by it. Among others of the latter, he says it produces "exhiliration of spirits." We have no doubt of the efficacy of the medicine in this particular, especially if it be taken *in the pockets.*

☞A rich man once complained in a coffee-house that he had three daughters, to whom he would give ten thousand dollars each, and yet he could find nobody to marry them. "With your leave, sir," said an Irishman who was present, stepping up and making a very polite bow, "I'll take *two* of them!"

☞"Bubby, why don't you go home and have your mother sew up that awful hole in your trowsers?" "Oh, you git out, old 'oman," was the respectful reply, "our folks is economizing, and a hole will last longer than a patch any day."

☞One of our exchanges perpetrated this "poem," and then subsided: "The wind it blew, the snow it flew, and raised particular thunder—with skirts and hoops, and chicken coops—and all such kind of plunder."

The Amount of Food Consumed by a Man During his Lifetime.

We take the following from a late number of the London *Times:*

M. Alexis Sover, in one of his most touching pictures of real life, represents to us a good genius leading out a little aristocrat, or a yet unconscious millionaire, to a vast plain, upon which are collected on one spot all the delicate food and costly liquors which that favored being will consume during the period of his mortal struggles, supposing him to attain the average age of man. The great writer throws in the additional and awful touch that the animals for the support of the little boy are in that dreadful vision endowed with life, and are gazing at their future consumer with lack luster but reproachful eye. Taking the medium consumption of his daily means, the eminent writer in question has calculated that the boy would be surrounded and gazed at by 30 oxen, 200 sheep, 100 calves, 200 lambs, 50 pigs, in poultry by 1,200 fowls, 300 turkeys, 150 geese, 400 ducklings, 263 pigeons, 600 woodcocks and snipes, 600 wild pigeons and teal, 450 plovers, ruffs, and reeves, 800 quails, ortolan, and foreign birds, also by 500 hares and rabbits, 40 deer, 120 guinea fowl, 10 peacocks, and 360 wild fowl. In the way of fish, by 120 turbot, 140 salmon, 120 cod, 260 trout, 400 mackerel, 300 whitings, 800 soles and slips, 400 flounders, 400 red mullet, 200 eels, 150 haddocks, 400 herrings, and 5,000 smelts, and by some hundred thousands of those delicious, silvery white bait, besides a few hundred species of fresh water fishes. In shell fish by 20 turtle, 300,000 prawns, shrimps, sardines, and anchovies. With enumeration of the living creatures we will stop, we have not room to dwell upon the food upon the fruits and vegetables; we would only add that the liquids to promote the digestion of the above articles, enumerated or suggested, are counted as 49 hogsheads of wine, 1368 gallons of beer, 584 gallons of spirits, 342 liquors, etc. This may furnish a rough idea of the spectacle that would meet the intelligent eyes of a little Colonel of the Grenadier Guards, if summoned at an early age to inspect his future rations.

The sight that would greet the eyes of an embryo soldier destined to serve under his command would be of a far less complicated nature, seeing that it would mainly consist of a huge pile of boiled fresh beef, in weight equal to 7,665 lbs. of stringy, over boiled, fresh meat.—We have somewhat overstated the weight, and over-estimated the esculent value of this mountain of insipid flesh, because a private soldier does not receive even 1 lb. of such diet every day; and even from the weight he actually receives, a considerable deduction must be made for bone and other portions unfit for human food.

A Curious Document.

Washington, as everybody knows, was very methodical; and he was particular to have matters about which a dispute might arise, "put in writing." The article below is copied from one of his "papers," and is both characteristic and amusing. It is an agreement with his gardener, who, it appears, was in the habit of getting "tight:"

"Articles of agreement made this twelfth day of April, Anno Domini, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, by and between George Washington, Esq., of the Parish of Truro, in the county of Fairfax, State of Virginia, on one part, and Philip Bater, Gardener, on the other. Witness, that the said Philip Bater, for and in consideration of the covenants herein hereafter mentioned, doth promise and agree to serve the said George Washington for the term of one year as a Gardener, and that he will during the said time, conduct himself soberly, dilligently and honestly—that he will faithfully and industriously perform all and every part of his duty as a Gardener, to the best of his knowledge and abilities, and that he will not at any time suffer himself to be disguised with liquor, except on times hereafter mentioned.

"In consideration of these things being well and truly performed on the part of said Philip Bater, the said Geo. Washington doth agree to allow him (the said Philip) the same kind and quality of provisions as he has heretofore had, and likewise annually a decent suit of clothes, befiting a man in his station; to consist of coat, vest and breeches; a working jacket and breeches of homespun, besides two white shirts, three check do., two linen pocket handkerchiefs, two pair of linen overhalls; as many pair of shoes as are necessary for him; four dollars at Christmas, with which he may be drunk four days and four nights; two dollars at Easter to effect the same purpose; two dollars at Whitsuntide, to be drunk two days; a dram in the morning and a drink of grog at dinner at noon.

"For the true and faithful peformance of all and each part of these things, the parties have hereunto set their hands this twenty-third day of April, Anno Domini, 1787.

PHILIP BATER, his X mark.
GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Witness:
GEORGE A. WASHINGTON.
TOBIAS LEAR.

Mrs. Pierce at Madeira.—Letters have been received at Washington, from ex-President Pierce, conveying the gratifying intelligence that the climate of Madeira continues to prove highly beneficial to the health of his estimable lady.

☞Harrisburg has burst out into a building fever—one hundred new buildings are to be put up the present season.

A Railroad Incident.

Conductor Woodall, of the Little Miami (Ohio) Railroad, noticed a young girl in his train going East, and came to collect her fare. He observed that she had but $4, although she was going to New York as she said. He became interested in her, learned that she lived in New York, but came West to work, and had taken sick. This story was told so candidly that the conductor, who had watched the narrator closely, could not doubt its truth.

"If that is the case, I cannot take your money," he said.

"Indeed, sir, it is true."

"Then take your money back," was his answer, and he passed along.

Through with his collection, he related the circumstances to a couple of gentlemen passengers, and proposed to head a subscription list if they would go through the train and take up a collection for the girl. The gentlemen readily agreed to this, and in a few minutes had the pleasure of handing to the girl some seventeen dollars, enough to pay her way to New York. She knew nothing until she received the money, when her grateful feelings gave vent in copious tears. No one doubted her honesty.

But Woodall was not satisfied. Before she left the train, he gave her a memorandum setting forth the route she should take, and a card, which he requested her to use instead of tickets. On the card was written the following:

To my Brother Conductors:—I have passed this worthy young lady on my train to Columbus. A subscription was taken up for her, and seventeen dollars placed in her hands by the passengers. For God's sake, don't take a cent of it.

WOODALL,
Conductor Little Miami R. R.

This, no doubt, enabled her to reach home safely, and with money in purse.

Number of Stars.

To the naked eye are displayed, it is believed, about three thousand stars, down to the sixth magnitude; and of these, only twenty are of the first, and seventy of the second magnitude.—Within the last two centuries, the telescope has revealed countless millions of stars, more and more astonishingly numerous the further the space it penetrated. Every increase in the dimensions and power of instruments, which successful improvements in optical science have attained, has brought into view multitudes innumerable of objects invisible before, so that, for anything that experience has hitherto taught us, the number of the stars may be really infinite. Those rendered visible—for instance by the great power of Lord Rosse's telescope—are at such an inconceivable distance, that their light, traveling at the rate 200,000 miles a second, cannot arrive at our planet in less than fourteen thousand years. The light of the sun takes 160 minutes to move to the Georgium Sidus, the remotest planet of our own solar system; and so vast is the unoccupied space between us and the nearest star, that light would require five years to pass through it. But as the telescope has disclosed to us objects many times more remote than such a star, the creation of a new star at so great a distance could not become known to us for many thousand years.

Cutting Down.

A late excellent Governor of this State used to tell a story of a famous sportsman, who not only made long shots in the field, but likewise at the board. In a word, he was fond of dealing somewhat in the marvellous while recounting his exploits. Being aware that he carried this practice to a rather unwarrantable length, he commissioned his favorite colored servant, Pete, to give him a hint when he found him streaching the truth too much.

One day, dining in company with sundry other gentlemen, he told some prodigiously large stories; and, among the rest, of a fox he had killed which had a tail twenty feet long. Honest Pete thought this was quite too extravagant; and as he stood behind his master's chair, he gave him a nudge.

"Twenty, did I say? Perhaps I'm a little two fast—but it was all of fifteen."

Pete gave him a second nudge.

"Eh! let me see. 'Twas ten at least."

A third nudge.

"'Twas every inch of five."

A fourth nudge.

"'Twas three, any how."

A fifth nudge.

The sportsman took all these hints in good part until he received the last; when, thinking his story was cut down quite enough, he turned suddenly to his servant, and exclaimed:

"Why, hang it, Pete, won't you let my fox have *any* tail?"

☞John Wesley Pullan, a married man, persuaded a young and beautiful girl, of Brookville, Indiana, daughter of a respectable citizen, to accompany him to Cincinnati. In three days he returned to Brookville, when the whole town rose against him for his infamous conduct; he was taken before a magistrate, but the young lady refused to testify against him, and he was acquitted. But the indignant citizens escorted him to the canal, and, cutting a hole through the ice, *ducked him!*

☞Once a year it is proper to publish the following joke: A New Haven paper, describing the localities of three prominent institutions of that city, says: "The Medical College is on the road to the cemetery, the Divinity College on the road to the poor house, and the Law School on the road to the jail!"

From the New York Dispatch.

How He Came to be Married.

It may be funny, but I've done it. I've got a rib and a baby. Shadows departed—oyster stews, brandy cocktails, cigar-boxes, boot-jacks, absconding shirt buttons, whist and dominoes. Shadows present—hoop skirts, band boxes, ribbons, gaiters, long stockings, juvenile dresses, tin trumpets, little willow chairs, cradles, bibs, pap, sugar teats, paragoric, hive syrup, rhubard, sena, salts, squills, and doctor's bills. Shadows future—More nine pound badies, more hive syrup, etc., etc. I'll just tell you how I got caught. I was always the darndest, most tea custard, bashful fellow you ever did see; it was kinder in my line to be taken with the shakes every time I saw a pretty gal approaching me, and I'd cross the street any time rather than face one; 'twasn't because I didn't like the critters, for if I was behind a fence looking thro' a knot-hole, I couldn't look at one long enough. Well, my sister Lib gave a party one night, and I stayed away from home because I was too bashful to face the music. I hung around the house whistling "Old Dan Tucker," dancing to keep my feet warm, watching the heads bobbing up and down behind the window curtains, and wishing the thundering party would break up, so I could get to my room. I smoked up a bunch of cigars, and as it was getting late and mighty uncomfortable, I concluded to shin up the door post. No sooner said than done, and I soon found myself in bed. "Now," says I, "let her rip! Dance till your wind gives out!" And cuddling under the quilts, Morpheus grabbed me. I was dreaming of soft shell crabs and stewed tripe and was having a good time, when somebody knocked at the door and woke me up. "Rap," again. I laid low. "Rap, rap, rap!" Then I heard a whisper, and I knew there was a whole raft of girls outside. "Rap, rap!" Then Lib sings out, "Jack, are you there?" "Yes," says I. Then came a roar of laughter. "Let us in," says she. "I won't!" says I. Then came another laugh. By thunder! I began to get riled. "Get out, you petticoated scarecrows!" I cried; "can't you get a beau without hauling a fellow out of bed? I won't go home with you—I won't—so you may clear out!" And, throwing a boot at the door, I felt better But presently, oh! mortal buttons! I heard a still small voice, very much like sister Lib's, and it said: "Jack, you'll have to get up, for all the girls' things are in there!" Oh, Lord, what a pickle! Think of me in bed, all covered with shawls, muffs, bonnets and cloaks, and twenty girls outside the door waiting to get in! If I had stopped to think I should have pancaked on the spot. As it was, I rolled out among the bonnet-wire and ribbons in a hurry. "Smash!" went the millinery in every direction. I had to dress in the dark—for there was a crack in the door, and the girls *will* peep—and the way I fumbled about was death on straw hats. The critical moment came. I opened the door, and found myself right among the women. "Oh, my Leghorn!" cries one. "My dear, darling, winter velvet!" cries another, and they pitched in—they pulled me this way and that, boxed my ears; and one bright-eyed little piece—Sal —— her name was—put her arms right around my neck, and kissed me right on my lips. Human nature couldn't stand that, and I gave her as good as she sent. It was the first time I ever got a taste, and it was powerful good. I believe I could have kissed that gal from Julius Cæsar to the Fourth of July. "Jack," said she, "we are sorry to disturb you, but won't you see me home?" "Yes," said I, "I will." I did do it, and had another smack at the gate too. After that, we took a kinder turtle-doving after each other, both of us sighing like a barrel of new cider when we were away from each other.

'Twas at the close of a glorious summer day—the sun was setting behind a distant hog-pen—the chickens were going to roost—the bull-frogs were commencing their evening songs—the polywogs, in their native mud puddles, were preparing themselves for the shades of night—and Sal and myself sat upon an antiquated back-log, listening to the music of nature, such as tree-toads, roosters and grunting hogs, and now and then the mellow music of a distant jackass was wafted to our ears by the gentle zephyrs that sighed among the mullen stalks, and came heavy laden with the delicious odor of hen roosts and pig styes. The last lingering rays of the setting sun, glancing from the brass buttons of a solitary horseman shone through a knot-hole in the hog pen full in Sal's face, dyeing her hair with an orange-pell hue, and showing off my thread-bare coat to bad advantage—one of my arms was around Sal's waist, my hand resting on the small of her back—she was toying with my auburn locks, of jet black hue—she was almost gone, and I was ditto. She looked like a grasshopper dying with the hiccups, and I felt like a mud-turtle choked with a codfish ball. "Sal," said I, in a voice musical as the notes of a dying swan, "will you have me?" She turned her eyes heavenward, clasped me by the hand, had an attack of the heaves and blind staggers, and with a sigh that drew her shoe strings to her palate, said, "Yes!" She gave clear out then, and squatted in my lap—she cork-screwed and curflumuxed and rolled in it. I hugged her till I broke my suspenders, and her breath smelt of onions which she ate the week before. Well, to make a long story short, she set the day, and we practiced for four weeks every night how we would walk into the room to be married, till we got so we could walk as graceful as a couple of Muscovie ducks. The night, the company, and the minister came, the signal was given, and arm in arm we marched through the crowded hall. We were just entering the parlor door, when down I went slap on the oil-cloth, pulling Sal after me. Some cussed fellow had dropped a banana skin on the floor, and it floored me. It split an awful hole in my cassimeres right under my dress coat tail. It was too late to back out, so clapping my hand over it, we marched in and were spliced, and taking a seat I watched the kissing the bride operation. My groomsman was tight, and he kissed her till I jumped to take a shee, when, oh, horror! a little six year old imp had crawled behind me, and pulling my shirt through the hole in my pants had pinned it to the chair, and in jumping up, I displayed to the admiring gaze of the astonished multitude a trifle more white muslin than was pleasant. The women giggled, the men roared, and I got mad, but was finally put to bed, and there my troubles ended. Good night.

Yours, J. W. B.

A Laughing Philosopher.

The author of a work called "Notes of an Army Surgeon," records the following incident as having occurred during the siege of Fort Erie, in the war of 1812:

"I remember one day, in making my hospital rounds, a patient just arrived presented an amputated fore-arm, and, in doing so, could hardly restrain a broad laugh; the titter was constantly on his face.

"What is the matter? This does not strike me as a subject for laughter."

"It is not, doctor; but excuse me—I lost my arm in so funny a way that I still laugh when I look at it."

"What way?"

"Our first sergeant wanted shaving, and got me to attend to it, as I am corporal. We went together in front of the tent. I had lathered him, took him by the nose, and was just applying the razor, when a cannon ball came, and that was the last I saw of his head and my arm. Excuse me, doctor, for laughing, but I never saw such a thing before."

A Warning to Parents.—We do not know the name of the town in Vermont where the young man resides that can't speak to his father, nor do we know that there is any such young man; but the newspapers say there is, and that just before his birth some difference arose between his mother and her husband, and for a considerable time she refused to speak to him. The difficulty was subsequently healed—the child was born, and in due time he began to talk, but when sitting with his father was invariably silent. The boy continued so till he was five years old, when the father, having exhausted his powers of persuasion, inflicted punishment, which elicited nothing but sighs and groans. All who were present united in the opinion *that it was impossible for the child to speak to his father*—and time proved their opinon to be correct, as, at a maturer age, his efforts to converse with his parents could only produce bitter sighs and groans.—*Boston Post.*

Retribution.—It is instructive to note how the devices of men sometimes return to plague their inventors. Louis Napoleon, who holds his tenure of despotic power at the constant peril of assassination, because of the recent attempt upon his life, has endeavored to obtain of the English Government more stringent regulations respecting republican refugees resident in Great Britian. The effort has led to much discussion in the British press, and the London *Times*, with a coolness almost amounting to malignity, reminds the third Napoleon that his uncle left a legacy of $2,000 to Castillon, the soldier who attempted to assassinate the Duke of Wellington, and that he, Louis Napoleon, subsequently sought out this person and paid him the legacy with interest.

Snow Balling.—It is stated that in the Canton of Glaris in Switzerland, a man was shaving at a window, when some reckless fellow cracked away at him with a snow ball. The missile struck the razor and cut the man's throat, and he died from the wound.—Since then the authorities have decreed that whosoever throws a snow ball shall be sentenced to six years solitary confinement.

☞A Scotch blacksmith gave the following definition of metaphysics:—"When the party who listens dinna ken what the party who speaks means, and when the party who speaks dinna ken what he means himself, that is metaphysics."

☞The following sentence has been ascribed to Fenelon:—"I love my family better than myself; my country better than my family; and mankind better than my country; for I am more of a Frenchman than a Fenelon, and more a man than a Frenchman."

☞They declaim most against the world who have most sinned against it; as people generally abuse those whom they have injured.

☞The science of getting on well with a woman is like violin playing.—It depends principally on the *beau*-ing.

☞"That's laying down the law," as the Irishman said when he knocked down the Judge.

☞If "money makes the mare go," what a fast travelling old jade John Jacob Astor's must have been—if he had one.

The President and his Assailants.

We deny to no man the freest criticism upon the conduct of a public officer, however high his position. Condemn his acts, impeach his integrity, traduce and vilify his character if you will. An upright Magistrate cannot be permanently injured by malice any more than the principles of justice can be overthrown and destroyed by acts of tyranny and oppression. Truth in this country of rapid movement, free inquiry and judgment, is sure to work its way to light; and while it will exalt the honest and the faithful, it will react, with fearful energy, upon the dishonest and the corrupt. We do not live, thank God! in a borrowed and reflected light. The public judgment in this country is full of original force, full of justice, magnanimity, patriotism, and truth. Misled for a day, it will again assert its power.

James Buchanan is the elective representative Chief of this great nation.—Advanced in years, his whole life has been devoted to the public service. He has been seated in almost every position of honor and trust under the government—in Congress, in the Senate, in the cabinet, in high diplomatic service abroad, and now in the presidential chair of the nation. It may be said of him, too, what cannot be truly said of all men, that his eminent talents, his unblemished name, his industry, and his devotion to the people, so fitly marked him for the discharge of high political functions as to render his acceptance of office an honor and a favor to his constituents. Not one breath of suspicion has fallen upon his name during his whole public career. During forty years of public service no one questioned his integrity, his manliness, or his devotion, in all that time, to the high trusts confided to his administration.—Nominated for the presidency by the great party to which he has ever been wedded and which he has done so much to elevate, in the midst of a bitter canvass in which were enlisted the concentrated prejudices of sectional hatred and malevolence, no man dared to assail his motives, his integrity, or impeach his public or private virtues. He passed through that ordeal not only without blot or blemish, but commanding the homage and affection of every upright citizen of the republic. Wanting in no fidelity to his party or his country, relaxing in no honest effort to achieve the triumph of the one and the prosperity and happiness of the other, he entered the great office he now fills commanding universal confidence and eliciting almost universal blessings upon his name and character. If a suspicion had crept into the public mind that the government was in danger of demoralization—that there were signs and tokens of improper conduct on the part of its agents—the people looked to James Buchanan, whose long public and private life was blameless, to bring back the administration of affairs to the purity of our national origin. If a fearful sectional strife existed between the free and the slave States, they looked to the man who commanded the confidence of all, to mollify asperities, calm and subdue dissensions, and to execute justice to every part of our common Union. If they saw the constitution imperilled by ceaseless efforts to undermine its authority, to question its wisdom and impeach its morality, they looked to him, who had exhibited a life-long devotion to that great compact and to the just administration under its provisions of the government it created, to paralyze its assailants, to vindicate its character and maintain its integrity.

One short year has passed since Mr. Buchanan assumed the great trust to the execution of which he brought all the patriotism, experience, ability, and energy of his life. No man had been promoted to the office he holds commanding more, or deserving more, of the confidence of his countrymen. No man had ever entered it with less ambition and with a more single purpose to discharge its high duties with absolute fidelity to the constitution and laws.

Are there those who, relying upon the force of truth and justice, expected that even upon this record Mr. Buchanan would escape the malevolence of party, and the detraction, abuse, and slander of partisans? Has it ever happened that a high public officer, however pure, however able, however devoted to the cause of his country, has found in his deeds a shield against malice, in his services a protection against misrepresentation, in his integrity a foil against slander? Surely not. Honesty is not a universal virtue. Prejudices are not all extinct. Envy, hatred, and malice still exist.

Who, then are the assailants of James Buchanan? Who are they that impugn his motives, question his integrity as a man, and impeach his character as an upright Magistrate? We have a right to know them, and we have a right to understand their motives and purposes. We bring them before the country.—They are William H. Seward, John P. Hale, Benjamin F. Wade, William P. Fessenden, Charles Sumner, Stephen A. Douglas, Thomas L. Harris, Horace Greeley, James Watson Webb, Robert J. Walker, Thurlow Weed, Wendell Phillips, William Lloyd Garrison, and many others of lesser note. These are the men who bear public testimony against the President. They have a right to speak what they will. We do not question that right. They are witnesses, and we separate them. We ask the country to take them singly, weigh their characters, consider their credibility, interpret their designs and measure the value of their testimony. If there is one possible breach in the constitution, one leak in the treasury, one sore on the body-politic, you may trace their existence to these men. If there are signs of dissension between the States and of weakness in the bonds that bind them together; credit it all to them. If the North is arrayed against the South, and the South against the North; they have done it. If the constitution has been assailed; they are the assailants. If corruption has crept into Congress; they are the tempters. If the government has been denounced as "a league with the devil;" it was they that declared it. If the authority of Congress has been menaced by insurrection in the Territories; it is they that promoted it and now justify it. If faction prevails in the Senate with a deliberate purpose of stopping the wheels of the government; it is they that direct it. These are the men who question the integrity, malign the character and misrepresent the motives of James Buchanan! And where do they live? All in the free States. What is their object? To break down the Democratic party, and thus take away the last hope of maintaining the government of the Union. A majority of the people and of the States are in the North: Their object is to produce in the northern people an irreconcilable hatred to the Southern people, and by the clash of the antagonists to overthrow the constitution. There is not a drop of patriotic blood in their veins. Their minds are either seared by prejudice or deranged by fanaticism—the two chief elements of their strength.—Whatever shall be added to their power shall be taken from the federal Union. He who is assailed by such men is complimented for his patriotism and certified for his integrity.—*Washington Union.*

What Next?

The Last Objection Removed.—In the second section of the Kansas bill, as it was amended in its passage through the Senate, the right of the people, "at *all times* to alter, reform, or abolish, in such manner as they may think proper," their Constitution, is fully provided for, and this amendment was inserted at the instance of Mr. Green, the able and eloquent Senator from Missouri, who reported the bill. Latterly this was the principal objection made to the measure by the Black Republicans and their allies, who strenuously contended that the Constitution of Kansas, under the provisions of the Lecompton Constitution, could not be legally changed before the year 1864. They well knew that this was a strained and false construction of that instrument: but having been boldly met and vanquished on all their other objections, by the Democracy, they clung with pertinacity to this as the last plank in their rickety platform, and rested all their hopes of success before the country on this single objection. But the action of the Senate has swept this "refuge of lies" from under them, and they are now left without a solitary place of shelter from the storm of popular indignation with which they are doomed to be visited, sooner or later.—*Erie Observer.*

Greeley in Danger.

It is stated that ex-Mayor Wood, of New York, is about to sue Horace Greeley for libel, on *seven hundred and fifty* distinct charges! The Providence *Post* says, in regard to the affair:

"We believe Mr. Wood in every single contest with his opponents in the courts, except that which tried the constitutionality of the Metropolitan Police Bill, which was not a personal affair, has come off victor. That he has been most shamefully libelled by Greeley is beyond all dispute; and that these suits will wring the withers of the latter, whether they put money in the pocket of the former or not, is equally certain."

Fernando Wood is certainly one of the most indomitable and persevering men of the age, and if he has really made up his mind to turn upon Greeley and make him pay for the outrages he has sustained at his hands, we could almost pity Horace, much as we despise him.

Gov. Denver, of Kansas.

A Kansas correspondent of the St. Louis Republican says of this gentleman:

"Gov. Denver has so deported himself in his executive and individual capacity that a large majority of the free State men have become his sincere admirers and steadfast friends; and Lane will find his hostile demonstrations promptly met and summarily crushed out, his course rebuked, and himself repudiated, by much the best portion of that 'great and noble party' whose sympathy and concurrence he invokes so insidiously, and with a design so obviously nefarious, that notwithstanding all his artful and expert lubricity, he is plainly understood, and will be severely reprobated by all who retain a solitary spark of the true spirit of humanity, morality, and justice. He has so frequently, with his practised glossings, given to the wrong a semblance of the right, and thus misled the honest and unwary, that a vigilance has been awakened, which will render as apparent as the sunlight his bitter personal malignity and his crafty efforts to induce them to assume the execution of his vengeance."

Who Commits Frauds?

A letter from Leavenworth, Kansas, dated March 10th, says, "the election was for Delegates to the new Constitutional Convention, and passed off quietly. The vote in this place was for the Free State candidates—six hundred and fifty—the utmost that, with all their energies, they could gather together.—The following comparison will show the great frauds committed at the precinct in January last—frauds, in comparison with which Delaware Crossing or Kickapoo pale into insignificance:

Free State votes in Leavenworth for State officers and Legislature, January 4,	1,106.
Vote against the Lecompton Constitution on the same day,	1,38[illegible]
Free State vote for delegates on March 9th, 1858,	650.

We call the especial attention of those who are daily talking about frauds in Kansas to this vote at Leavenworth. On the 4th of January, when the Constitution was to be voted upon, *thirteen hundred and eighty-four* were polled by the Free State party. On the 9th of March, when the same party mustered to elect Delegates to a Constitutional Convention, *only six hundred and fifty* votes were cast. Is this no evidence of fraud on the part of our virtuous opponents? A falling off of *more* than one *hundred per cent in two months* is certainly suspicious.

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The Compiler.

M. J. Sickle, Editor and Proprietor.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

Monday Morning, April 19, 1858.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
WILLIAM A. PORTER, of Philadelphia.
CANAL COMMISSIONER,
WESTLEY FROST, of Fayette county.

☞Mr. BREWER, of the State Senate, and Mr. WILL, of the House, have our thanks for continued Legislative favors.

Adjournment of Congress.—The Senate on Wednesday passed the joint resolution of the House, adopted some time since, fixing the final adjournment of the present session of Congress for the first Monday of June next.

The York Bank.—Henry Welsh, Esq., was on Wednesday unanimously elected President of the York Bank, at York, in the place of Gen. Michael Doudel, resigned on account of impaired health.

Potomac Fisheries.—At Alexandria, on Tuesday, shad were selling at $12a$13 50 per hundred and herring at $10-50a$11 50 per thousand, and the demand threefold the supply.

The Coolie Trade.—It is stated that Mr. Reed, our minister to China, has made a move towards putting a stop to American vessels engaging in the coolie trade. He has notified an American vessel now loading at Macao with coolies of his intention to move the United States government to put in force the act of Congress of 1818, relating to this matter.

A Voice from Illinois.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democracy was held at Chicago, on the evening of the 30th ult., at which strong resolutions were passed endorsing the Kansas policy of the National Administration.

Taking him at his word.—The Indianapolis *Journal* tells a funny story of the Sheriff of that county. The day before the escape of Shears and the other prisoners, they were complaining of the jail fare, whereupon the Sheriff facetiously advised them, if they didn't like the board, to *leave*. And they left.

☞There is great agitation in Russia, in consequence of the opposition of the nobles to the proposed emancipation of their serfs. Many of the great families have fled to St. Petersburg for fear of their lives.

☞A suit for divorce is pending in Rochester, New York, which originated in a dispute between Mr. B. and his wife as to whether they should have beefsteak broiled or some oysters fried for breakfast—the lady, whose tastes are excellent, contending for the latter.

☞The York county Mercantile Appraiser's list exhibits the fact that there are forty-six distileries in operation in that county.

☞The starch manufacturers are in trouble, and despond of business success. Where in times past they found ready sale for their manufactures, the article is now a drug. This change is attributed to the general use of crinoline and the hoops—starch being no longer necessary to produce expansion.

☞"The weather blew up cold on the 5th inst.," says one of our exchanges. The weather did perfectly right, and there are thousands of persons who will cheerfully support it. The cold deserved to be blown up long ago, and it ought to give place to a more genial temperature; and if the weather be not supported in such a manifest act of justice as "the blowing up of the cold," we may look vainly for the return of the balmy days of Spring. The weather is entitled to our heartiest thanks for thus interfering in its own behalf; yet, even if it felt no interest in blowing up the cold, we who are the immediate sufferers by the cold, ask earnestly that it may be blown up daily—sky high—until we shall not hear of it for seven or eight months. So says our "neighbor" of the York Advocate.

☞The *mongrel* Know Nothing and Black Republican Opposition are, of course, *not* pleased with Hon. WILSON REILLY's speech on the Kansas question. We did not expect they would be, and hence are not disappointed.—But that the speech is one of rare convincing force, is abundantly proven by the labored (but vain) attempts of the Opposition to discredit and refute it. Mr. Reilly may justly feel complimented in the premises.

☞Don't fail to read an article on our first page entitled "The President and his assailants." It will well repay a perusal, showing up as it does the desperation and bankrupt political character of his enemies.

☞The President has signed the army bill.

Death of Col. Benton.

Col. Thomas H. Benton died at Washington City, on Saturday morning week, at the age of seventy-six. His reputation is a national one, and his departure has caused regret throughout the country. Col. Benton was born in North Carolina in 1782, whence he emigrated to Tennessee, and became a member of the Legislature of the latter State, in 1811.

He afterwards became a citizen of Missouri, and in 1820 was elected U. S. Senator. In that body he soon took a commanding position, and was especially prominent during Gen. Jackson's administration. The last few years of his life have been devoted to literary labors, during which time he produced his "Thirty Years' Review," a standard and most interesting and useful work. At the time of his decease he was engaged in condensing the debates in Congress from the establishment of the Federal government down to the present day. The Washington *Union* states that the President had a protracted interview with Mr. Benton on Friday night, and the latter expressed his gratification at the visit.—Mr. Benton spoke of his extreme solicitude for the condition of public affairs, and his painful sense of the imminent dangers which threaten the country, and he exhorted the President to rely on Divine support and guidance, and not upon that of man, which would deceive him. The remains of the deceased have been taken to Missouri, for interment.

Col. Benton's Will.—It is stated that under the will of Col. Benton, Col. Fremont, Wm. Carey Jones, Mr. Jacobs, of Kentucky, his three sons-in-law, with his friends, Mr. Montgomery Blair, and Capt. Lee, brother-in-law of Mr Blair, are appointed trustees. The family residence, so well known in Washington, with all its appointments, is bequeathed to Mrs. Jones, and his library to Mr. Jones. The rest of the estate is distributed among his children.

Death of an Ex-United States Senator.—Gen. Wm. Marks, who was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature as early as 1810, and for six years president of the Senate of that State, died on Saturday week. In 1827 he was elected to the United States Senate, and served a term of six years. In this distinguished body he was cotemporary with Webster, Calhoun, Van Buren, Benton, Berrien, Hayne and others of the great men of that day, and it is a singular coincidence that he died at about the same hour, and at nearly the same age, as Col. Benton, with whom he served for six years on the committee of military affairs, and between whom, although differing politically, there always existed the closest personal friendship.

The Slave Trade.

Important Correspondence.—It is stated that important diplomatic correspondence, lately carried on between the British Minister Lord Napier, and Gen. Cass, relative to the slave trade, has reached the climacteric in a long, able and convincing note from the venerable Secretary, addressed to Lord Napier, reviewing the whole subject, and furnishing a complete answer to the demands and pretensions of the British government. A correspondent of the New York Times says:

Several notes had previously passed—Lord Napier complaining, on the part of his government, that the American flag is used on the African coast as a cover to slavers of all nations, and maintaining that the United States is bound to increase the African squadron from three, the present number of vessels, to four, &c.

Gen. Cass communicates to Lord Napier the views of our government at length, and in a manner which must silence, if not satisfy, Lord Napier and his government. Gen. Cass, however, studiously avoids giving offence to England, though he comments with great and deserved severity upon the Coolie trade, and the laws of England relating thereto, and animadverts with equal justice upon the African apprentice system of Louis Napoleon.

Gen. Cass regrets the abuse of the American flag by vessels not entitled to claim that protection, but cannot admit that our government is responsible for this abuse to a greater extent than it has employed its efforts to prevent it. He further refuses to acknowledge that we are bound to add another vessel to our African squadron, and after reviewing the treaty stipulations, contends that we have fully complied with them, in letter and in spirit.

The document is written in strong but temperate language, and though severe and occasionally sarcastic, contains nothing at which the British government can possibly take serious umbrage. It is an able State paper, and will increase the reputation of Gen. Cass.

Democratic Truths.

The charter election took place at Trenton, New Jersey, and at Beverly, in the same State, on Monday last.—At both places the Democratic ticket was elected by large majorities.—Though some men have apostatised from the party, still the majority are true to its principles, and will sustain them in the face of all opposition.

Satan Reproving Sin.—The Plug Ugly journals of Baltimore are engaged at the present time in about the coolest piece of impudence that ever was attempted. They have undertaken to reprove Washington city for its vices, and to preach morals to its citizens. It is Satan reproving sin, and the Washingtonians may well say, "*Physician, heal thyself.*"

Abolition Dishonesty.

The hypocrisy of the Kansas "Freedom shriekers" has become so transparent that no man, no matter how dull his perceptive faculties, can fail to see the cloven foot in every movement they attempt to make. The discussion of the Kansas question in Congress, has fully brought to light the dark intrigue with which the slavery agitationists of the North expected to raise themselves into place and power. It has shown (to use the language of the Bedford Gazette,) that their operations in Kansas have been in opposition to, and not in favor of, making that Territory a Free State. It has shown, beyond the possibility of contradiction, that they had the power in their own hands to make a Constitution to suit themselves and that they refused to exercise it. It has shown that they prefer the violence and anarchy of mobs to the settled quiet and peace of a regularly constituted government. It has shown that they desire strife and party warfare in Kansas, rather than a Free State Constitution and an early settlement of the difficulties which every good citizen of the Union has for years deplored. And why, you ask, do these men demean themselves thus? Why do they thus belie all their professions, and whilst pretending to believe in anti-slavery doctrines labor assiduously to advance the interests and influence of the institution they profess to abhor? We answer, *because they prophesied in the last Presidential campaign that if* MR. BUCHANAN *would be chosen President, Kansas would be made a Slave State, and they are determined that their prophesy shall be verified, thinking thus once more to arouse the prejudices of the Northern people against the Democratic party.* For this reason it is that they act so dishonestly. For this reason they have time and again rejected the opportunity to make Kansas a Free State, and for this reason their representatives in Congress, on the first inst., after all their furious denunciations of the Lecompton Constitution, and after all their loud objurgations of the "peculiar institution," voted in favor of admitting Kansas with that Constitution, which *they* say fastens slavery upon the people of that Territory forever! Where is the man that after this will believe that the Abolitionists are sincere in their outcry for "Freedom?" Where is the individual who does not perceive the dishonesty of these unscrupulous political knaves? Where is the Democrat who does not, now, see that GIDDINGS and GROW and BURLINGAME and the other anti-slavery pretenders, are ready to vote for the extension of slavery a thousand times, if by so doing they could crush beneath their heels the great bulwark of American Liberty, the Democratic party?

What a Fall was There.

The Black Republicans feel keenly the inconsistent position, in which the Montgomery-Crittenden amendment has placed them. Notwithstanding the grim smile of satisfaction at the defeat of the Senate bill, their chagrin and mortification cannot be concealed. From the passage of the Kansas Territorial Laws, down to the vote on the Montgomery Substitute, these laws have been the object of their bitterest animadversion and objurgation. But to defeat a Democratic Administration, these laws are not so bad after all, and we find the entire Republican delegation in Congress recognizing them, not as "bogus," but binding and suitable for holding elections under. The defeat of the Senate bill is a barren victory to them, for by their own act they have been compelled to swallow their own words, and acknowledge the imputations they have cast upon them as false and unfounded. A few weeks ago Black Republicans would cling to your skirts like mud, taint the atmosphere as a noisome pestilence, with their malidictions, groans and yells upon the "Lecompton infamy;" but now when they are asked if they recognize the "bogus laws," they slink off with a fallen countenance, conscious of the utter inconsistency they have been for years practicing, and which has at last culminated in their support of Montgomery's substitute. It is a matter of some importance, and nevertheless true, that every position assumed by the Black Republican party, since the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill to the present on that embroglio, has been abandoned by it, and to-day it stands endorsing what yesterday it opposed, and recognizing as legal what it vehemently termed *bogus*. Such is the Black Republican party, and its history forms a melancholy page of inconsistencies and incongruities. How great is the fall to ambitious men? but how small is the catastrophe to the great principles of Democracy?—*Juniata Register.*

An Important Fact.

A recent article in the London *Times* reveals the important fact that *the Government of England has it in contemplation to seek for military recruits for India among the fugitive slaves which are now in Canada.* This is turning philanthropy to a good account. What says the *Tribune* to this new movement in favor of emancipation? Are they still in favor of the underground railroad?

☞Mr. Whitney is trying to induce the English to build a Pacific railroad through Canada.

☞It is said that Corinth has been entirely destroyed by an earthquake.

☞Good nature, like a glow-worm, sheds light even in dirty places.

The Legislature.

In the Senate, on the 7th instant, Mr. Baldwin moved to reconsider the vote by which the proposition to increase the pay of members of the Legislature two hundred dollars had been defeated—and the motion to reconsider prevailed. The section then passed—yeas 16, nays 14, as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Bell, Coffey, Creswell, Finney, Francis, Gazzam, Gregg, Harris, Ingram, Marselis, Myer, Randall, Rutherford, Schell, Straub and Wilkins—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Baldwin, Brewer, Buckalew, Craig, Ely, Evans, Fetter, Knox, Laubach, Schaeffer, Steele, Turney, Wright and Welsh, *Speaker*—14.

The Governor has signed the bill to authorize the Commissioners of Adams county to borrow money.

The House, on the 8th, passed the Senate bill relating to Sheriff's sales. Also an act for the regulation of the Militia of the Commonwealth.

The House Liquor bill passed the Senate on Wednesday, by a vote of yeas 22, nays 10, after the adoption of an amendment offered by Mr. Gazzam, requiring the Governor to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, three inspectors of vinous, malt, and spirituous liquors for the city of Philadelphia, one for the city of Pittsburg, one for the rest of Allegheny county, and one for each judicial district in the State. These inspectors are to hold their office for three years, and are required to be "learned in the science of chemistry"; their duties shall be to inspect, examine and analyze all liquors, and upon detecting adulterations, provision is made for the destruction of the liquor. Each inspector is to receive a salary of $1500 per annum, and every person obtaining a license is required to pay three dollars towards this sum.

The bill went back to the House for concurrence in the Senate amendments. If the House insists and the Senate refuses to recede, the whole subject will be referred to a committee of conference.

The main features of the bill are as follows: Licenses to be granted in Philadelphia by the Board of Appraisers; in Allegheny county, by the Associate Judges and Treasurer, and in other counties by the Judges of the Courts, with a qualified discretionary power over the applications. The minimum price of licenses with sales of over $1500, to be $25, and under $1000 to be $15. In Philadelphia and Pittsburg, the minimum to be $50. Hotels and taverns to be classified and rated according to the sales. On sales of $10,000, the license to be $400; on sales of $8000, the license to be $250; on sales of $6000, the license to be $150, and on sales of $1000, the license to be $50.—Retail breweries to be rated as eating-houses.

The Senate also passed the bill for the sale of the State Canals to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, by the close vote of 16 yeas to 15 nays.

Department of Railroad Statistics.

The bill introduced in the Senate, by Mr. Buckalew, to organize a Department of Railroad Statistics, in connection with the State government, has been reported favorably from the Committee to whom it was referred, and will probably become a law. It empowers the Governor to appoint a Secretary of Railroad Statistics. The duty of the officer thus created, shall be to classify, tabulate and preserve all such statistics as properly belong to railroad companies in the State. He is not only to collect such as refer to the general and leading roads, but to collect such as refer to the mining roads. He is to report annually to the Legislature. His salary is to be $3,000 a year. He is to have one clerk at a salary of $1,000. The salaries are to be levied upon the Companies in proportion to their gross earnings. The roads are not only to pay these salaries, but all the expenses of the office at Harrisburg, and all the official expenses of the Secretary whilst traveling upon business pertaining to his office.

An Ugly Fact for the Know Nothings.—The fact stated by a Utah correspondent, that about the only Mormons in Salt Lake who are averse to war with the United States are "foreigners," recently from Europe, and that all the arch-traitors—like Brigham Young, Elder Kimball and others—are native-born Americans, is a very ugly one for the Know Nothings to reconcile with their theory.

☞The United States Senate debated the Pacific Railroad bill several days last week.

☞Twenty-five companies of volunteers have been offered in Kentucky for the Utah regiment.

Explosion of a Steamboat at New Orleans—Seven or Eight Lives Lost.—NEW ORLEANS, April 14.—The boiler of the steamer Falls City, exploded to-day, just as the boat was leaving her pier. Seven or eight persons were killed and others were injured. Mr. John Simonds was among the wounded.

The Wheat Crop in the West.—Accounts from every section of the western country, without exception, represent that the wheat crop looks more promising than in any spring for the last ten years. It is well up, covers the ground well, is well set, good color, and the number of acres of it is prodigious.

☞A letter from Barbadoes states that sugar making is proceeding rapidly. The crop is estimated at 50,000 hogsheads, the largest ever raised on the island.

Letter from Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1858.

Dear Compiler:—In the Senate, on Tuesday, Mr. Green moved, that as the House had disagreed to the bill admitting Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, a Committee of Conference be appointed in lieu of resolving to adhere to the bill as originally adopted.—This motion, after some little squirming on the part of the Opposition, prevailed (yeas 30, nays 24,) and Messrs. Green, Hunter and Seward were appointed on the Committee. The Senate thus offered the olive branch to the agitators of the House.

Yesterday morning, the *anti-s* of the House were in caucus several hours, certainly one-half of them favoring the appointment of a Committee of Conference to act with that of the Senate.—The more *rabid* opposed any movement having in view the settlement of the question, and endeavored to force those whose faith in anti-Lecomptonism (Republicanism) was growing weaker, into their view of the case. When the House met, however, four Democrats heretofore *anti*, showed their willingness to meet the Senate on terms of equal courtesy, if nothing else. Mr. Montgomery moved that the House insist on its disagreement, which motion was lost by the casting vote of the Speaker. Mr. English then moved for a Committee of Conference, and called the previous question. The call was sustained—yeas 108, nays 107—and the motion for a Committee then prevailed—yeas 108, nays 108, and the Speaker voting in the affirmative. The anti-Lecompton Democrats who voted for it were Messrs. English, of Indiana, Owen Jones, of Pennsylvania, Hall and Pendleton, of Ohio. Two more would have voted the same way if found necessary.

The members of the Committee on the part of the House will be announced to-morrow.

It is to be hoped that this move will result in a speedy settlement of the question. No one can predict what the action of the Committee will be, but the Black Republicans are uneasy about it. Defeat seems to stare them in the face.

Both Houses have resolved to adjourn *sine die* on the 7th of June next. X. Y. Z.

☞The House Committee of Conference on the Kansas bill is Messrs. English, of Indiana, Stephens, of Georgia, and Howard, of Michigan.

"Kansas" in New York.

The New York correspondent of the *Pennsylvanian*, in his letter of Wednesday, says:

The news that the House had agreed to a Committee of Conference on the Kansas bill, is a bomb-shell in the camp of the Anti-Lecomptonites, which is producing a prodigious sensation. Nobody doubts now, that everything will come right side up with care, and that bleeding Kansas will be admitted into the Union with her Black Republican face washed clean and white, without much further fuss. The Democracy are in extacies, and are talking about getting up a grand illumination.

Ontonagon, the New State.—Two names have been suggested for the new State to be erected from parts of Michigan and Northern Wisconsin—Superior and Ontonagon. The latter is the more popular, and has the advantage of being aboriginal. Superior is a name that might be applied to a colony in New South Wales, as well as a new American State. Ontonagon is an Indian word, and is pronounced as if written Onton-aw-gon.

The Freshet in the Western Rivers—Fears of a General Inundation.—PITTSBURG, April 14.—The river rose rapidly to-day, and there is now fifteen feet of water in the channel and stationary.

ST. LOUIS, April 14.—Frightful consequences are likely to ensue from the present flood along the Lower Mississippi, which is higher at some places than was ever known. From the accession of the combined floods accruing from the upper rivers, the Mississippi is rising from St. Paul down to this point. The Missouri and Illinois rivers are both high and rising, and all their tributaries are at flood height. These high waters are occasioned by heavy rains extending through the whole western and north western country, and are not the usual Spring mountain rise. Should that follow before the present flood subsides, the whole lower country will doubtless be inundated.

NEW ORLEANS, April 14.—The crevasse opposite this city continues in all its force. Nothing has as yet been accomplished towards repairing it.—The river at this point is about at a stand.

Reception of the Remains of Mr. Benton at St. Louis.—ST. LOUIS, April 14.—The remains of Mr. Benton arrived here at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and were escorted to the residence of Col. Brant, by the military and a large concourse of citizens.

☞Mr. Thompson, of Washington county, Ohio, has a *little* daughter who, at the age of four years, weighed one hundred and fifty pounds. She is now four years and five months old, and weighs, as he supposes, one hundred and seventy pounds!

Editorial Casuistry.—A Pennsylvania editor says:—"Somebody brought one bottle of sour water into our office, with the request to notice it as lemon beer. If Esau was green enough to sell his birthright for a mess of pottage, it does not prove that we will tell a four shilling lie for five cents."

Wholesale Beggar.—A man in Chicago, worth $20,000, who also owns five houses on Milwaukie avenue, has seven or eight girls in his employ, begging and stealing.

☞Strawberries and cream are now offered for sale at some of the New York city restaurants.

Old Gent.—Don't cry, little boy. Did he hit you on purpose?

Boy.—No sir, he hit me on the head.

The New Coalition and the Democratic Party.

There can no longer be any doubt that certain leading politicians have on foot a scheme for the organization of a new political party preparatory to the presidential contest of 1850. Several of the opposition journals have from time to time let fall vague hints that such was the case; a Republican member of Congress indicated it pretty clearly in a speech in the House a few weeks since; and the Times and Tribune, emboldened, no doubt, by what they profess to believe is an irreparable breach in the Democratic party, have openly advocated it in their columns. In alluding briefly to some of these evidences of fusion a few days since, we stated that the new organization would be composed of the entire Black Republican party, a few Southern Know Nothings, and the disaffected Democrats. Its leading spirits and managers-in-chief will be Messrs. Seward, Douglas and Crittenden; and though the platform, upon which the different elements that are to compose the fusion will unite and go before the country, is not yet definitely agreed upon, a pretty correct idea may be formed of what its complexion will be from the political characters of those who are to have most to do in framing it. Mr. Seward considers the Presidency and Congress as already secured by reason of the preponderence of the free States; and regarding the Supreme Court, as he no doubt does, as the only obstacle to the full accomplishment of his purposes, he will insist upon the remodelling of that institution as his strong plank in the new platform. Judge Douglas will be satisfied with a recognition of the doctrine of popular sovereignty, as he now interprets it; and Mr. Crittenden will content himself with some slight modification of the naturalization laws. Upon this, or a somewhat similar platform, the new organization will be framed, and go into the canvass of 1860. To defeat the Democratic party and get possession of the government, it will make a fierce and desperate struggle. That its success would result in a breaking down of the constitution and an early disruption of the confederacy there can scarcely be a doubt. The leading idea upon which it would administer the government, and the sectional character of those whom it would place in power, would override the political rights of the minority section, and leave it without the power to enforce its equality or independence within the Union.

But is it possible for this coalition to succeed? Can a political organization composed of so many discordant elements ever secure in its ranks that unity of sentiment and harmony of action which give to a party power and strength, and in the absence of which even the best of enterprises must fail? All experience teaches us to answer in the negative, and the history of all the fusions that have heretofore been attempted in the country justifies us, as we think we have demonstrated, in coming to the conclusion that this one must share the fate of its predecessors. They have all failed in their purpose—all gone down before the light of truth and justice. The Democratic party has always triumphed over them. The people understand its principles and are familiar with its history. They know that its triumphs have been those of truth over error, of correct principles over wild dogmas, of national sentiments over sectional prejudices. For near three-quarters of a century it has had control of the government. It found the nation weak at home and contemptible abroad. It has given power and strength to its domestic institutions, and made it the envy and admiration of its sister nations. These things it has been enabled to accomplish because the correctness of its principles and its policy secured to it the confidence and the support of the people. In all the great crises of the country's history, when attacked by foreign foes, or theratened with domestic dissensions, the people have looked to the Democratic party as the protector of their constitution, the vindicator of their national honor, and the guardian of their domestic peace. It has been assailed by its enemies, betrayed by its pretended friends, and opposed by all sorts of fusions, combinations, and coalitions. Now and then it has failed of success, but placing its trust in the intelligence, patriotism, and discriminating justice of the American people, and relying upon the success of its governmental policy as the best indication of the correctness of its motives and its principles, it has not only recovered from those temporary defeats, but has lived to see the downfall and destruction of every party that has opposed it. Of its triumph in the coming struggle we are perfectly confident. The combined elements of Abolitionism, Know Nothingism, and Anti-Lecomptonism will be crushed beneath its simple truths and honest purposes. To the people it will appeal, and through them its victory will be achieved.—*Washington Union.*

☞When the Wilmot Proviso movement was started some ten or eleven years ago, the Democratic party every where in the Northern States, through the treachery and desertion of professed friends, was for a while shorn of its strength and borne down by the opposition—so also when the Kansas-Nebraska bill was passed, the same disaffection took place, and similar defeats overtook us; but the storm was of short duration, and who of all the deserters then were benefited? Not one. Some few returned to the fold from which they had strayed, but a large majority of them are at this day in the closest affinity with Black Republicans, and amongst the most foul-mouthed of the opposition—whilst the Democracy quickly recovered its lost ground, and was in a short time stronger than ever.—So it will be again. This Kansas humbug will soon be exploded, and the Democracy will rise from its temporary depression with renewed energy and strength—prepared to crush all its enemies, of every hue and shade, and reassert its power and supremacy.

Caution.—Coughs, Colds and affections of the Lungs prevail amongst our people to an extent wholly unknown in Europe, and, if neglected, often assume a dangerous form. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is *the* remedy in such cases.

FACT AND FANCY.

"THE WORLD IN A NUT SHELL."

.....Mr. Caruthers, Member of Congress from Missouri, has at last reached Washington. He has been sick ever since Congress met.

.....Hon. John Ewing, formerly member of Congress from Indiana, is dead.

.....Trenton, N. J., April 13th.—Joseph Wood, Democrat, has been elected mayor of this city. The other Democratic nominees, including a majority of the city council, have also been elected.

.....It is in contemplation to hold an encampment of all the military in New Jersey, at New Brunswick, in August next.

.....The Pennsylvania Senate has rejected the bill to limit bank notes to not less than $20.

.....The London Times gives an encouraging account of the progress of the Atlantic telegraph enterprise.

.....A memorial from the citizens of Carson Valley, asking the erection of a Territorial government there, has been transmitted to the House by the President, and referred to the committee on Territories.

.....The report that the Spanish government has introduced the project of a law to abolish slavery, is erroneous.

.....A young Irish girl, who was rendering testimony against an individual in a court of law, said: "I am sure he never made his mother smile." There is a biography of unkindness in that sentence.

.....Col. Colt is said to have contracted with the War Department for $100,000 worth of his arms.

.....The steamer Star of the West brings the California mails of March 22d.

.....The California Senate has passed the resolution previously adopted by the Assembly, in favor of the Lecompton constitution.

.....The Hon. John J. Crittenden is named by the Independent Republican of Clairsville, Ohio, as its candidate for the next Presidency, subject to the decision of the National Know Nothing Convention. Stick a pin there!

.....The newspaper publishers of Lehigh county have held a meeting, and unanimously resolved to require payment in advance from all subscribers to their several papers, on and after the 4th of August next.

.....It is rumored that the Emperor Napoleon will again visit Queen Victoria at Osborne this year. The French government was giving serious attention to the commercial depression in France.

.....J. W. Gray, editor of the Cleveland Plaindealer, lost the sight of one eye on Friday week from the explosion of a percussion cap which his little son was firing from a toy gun.

.....After asking your name in the State of Arkansas, the natives are in the habit of saying, in a confidential tone: "Well, now what wher yer name before yer moved to these parts?"

.....The Virginia House of Representatives has passed a law making those who shall be engaged in a duel ineligible to office.

....."Which can travel the fastest, heat or cold?" "Why, heat you dunce! can't anybody catch cold?"

.....Good boys, (says Dewey,) are plenty enough, and wretched little specimens some of them are, too; but downright manly and honest boys.—they are as scarce as men of the same desirable qualifications.

.....What kind of bands do young ladies like best?—Ahem! Why has-bands, to be sure.

.....Ex-Governor Pollock has been elected a School Director of the borough of Milton, where he resides.

.....Sixty thousand dozen of palm leaf hats are manufactured annually at Nashua, N. H.

.....Some landlords are in the habit of laying an extra fork across the plates of their delinquent boarders, as much as to say, "fork over."

.....A lad of 19 years was lately married in the town of Grand View, Missouri, to a maiden of the ripe age of 78!

.....The editor who threatened to write two columns a week about Kansas, unless his delinquent subscribers paid up, says that every one has squared up his account, and three hundred and seventy paid for one year in advance.

.....The people of St. Paul, Minnesota, have recently voted to raise a loan of $100,000 to complete the bridge now in course of construction across the Mississippi at that place. The estimated cost is $110,000 and the structure is to be completed during the coming summer.

.....The small-pox is prevailing in Newark, N. J. In the seventh ward alone there are said to be two hundred cases.

.....The mountains about Wilkesbarre, Pa., have been on fire for a week or more, destroying an immense amount of timber.

.....A letter received in Boston from Kansas, says that Rev. Mr. Kalloch has already realized a fortune in that Territory by some successful financial operations, and that he is earnestly talked of as a candidate for United States Senator.

.....At Bahia on the 2d of March, flour sold at from $19 for Baltimore extra to $22 for Haxall and Gallegos.

.....Governor McWillie, of Miss., and his wife, have just been blessed with a twenty-first pledge of conjugal affection.

.....John Mason, of Shrewsbury, died in jail at York last week of small-pox.

.....To square a Circle—Settle up your wife's bill for hoops at the dry goods store or milliner's.

.....Charms—A fortune of twenty thousand pounds. Counter Charms—pretty shop girls.

.....The lady who burst her sides laughing, had them mended by her husband coming into the parlor with muddy boots.

.....An entire Chinese regiment, for having abandoned an untenable fort during the recent attack on Canton by the French and English forces, has been sentenced to wear women's clothes for five years.

.....Van Geisen, who was convicted of robbing the Chicago post office, has been sentenced to ten years' confinement in the penitentiary.

.....A drunken dutchman by the name of Cain, staggering through the streets one day, was asked whether he was the man that slew his brother. "No," said he, "I was the one that got slewed."

Failure of the Sebastopol Expedition.—We regret to learn, as we do through the late news from Europe, of the entire failure of the expedition fitted out mainly from Philadelphia, under a charter granted by the Legislature of this State, at its last session, to raise the sunken Russian fleet in the harbor of Sebastopol. The attempt it seems has been a total failure—not a vessel has been recovered, and the force of shipping engaged in the attempt has been withdrawn and offered for sale. The difficulty seems to have arisen from the perfect riddling of the ships by the worms, rendering them so porous that the water flowed in almost as fast as it was pumped out.

☞Rev. Charles Smith, of Boston, has requested that his salary be reduced from $2,500 to $2,000. A rare occurrence.

The Compiler.

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 19, 1858.

Town & County Affairs.

Fire near Fairfield.

The residence of JAMES H. MARSHALL, Esq., a short distance from Fairfield, this county, came very near being destroyed by fire on Tuesday night last. A chimney had been "burnt out" during the day, and there having been at the time a quantity of wood in the fireplace, it is supposed that some sparks or coals fell among and after a while ignited it, communicating fire to the floor and the mantle piece. A girl employed in the family, sleeping immediately above, was aroused by the extraordinary heat and crackling of the flames, and made her escape by leaping from a window. By very prompt efforts on the part of Mr. Marshall the fire was, we are glad to say, extinguished before doing serious damage.

Installation.

By appointment of the Presbytery of Carlisle, which met at Greencastle a few days since, Rev. J. R. WERNER will be enstalled Pastor of the united charge of the Hunterstown and Marsh Creek Congregations, on Friday next, the 23d inst., in the Church at Hunterstown.—Revs. Messrs. Henderson, Murray and Van Wyck will conduct the exercises.—Services to commence at 11 o'clock.

☞The several protestant congregations of the Borough united in a prayer meeting, at St. James' Church, on Wednesday evening, instead of the usual prayer meetings in the respective churches. The attendance was large, and the services more than usually interesting. The meetings were continued every evening throughout the week.

☞Rev. P. RABY, formerly of the Seminary, and latterly of Chester county, has accepted a call from the Lutheran congregation of Wrightsville, and has commenced his ministerial labors there.

☞NESBIT BAUGHER, Esq., late of this place, has become one of the editors of the "Warren Independent," published at Warren, Illinois.

☞Mr. JOHN MILLER continues the Lumber and Coal business at Littlestown. His assortment is large, and he will sell at accommodating rates. See advertisement in another column.

☞The annual election for officers of the Hanover Branch Railroad Company will take place at the office of the Saving Fund Society, in Hanover, on Monday, the 10th of May next.

☞During the past week this region was visited with soaking rains, raising the streams, and doing much good to vegetation.

☞The April term of Court commences to-day.

For The Compiler

Question.

Three men, A. B. and C., commence a journey with 120 lbs. of provision, each taking a different amount. At the end of 10 days A's. provision is all gone, when B. and C. kindly furnish him in equal shares what he requires daily. At the expiration of 4 more days B's provision is exhausted, when C. furnishes his companions with food, and in 2 days more their provision is entirely spent. Supposing each man eat an equal portion daily, what was each man's daily ration, and what did each man start with? S.

April, 1858.

For The Compiler.

MR. STAHLE:—The following is my answer to the Surveyor's Problem, published in your paper of the 29th ult.: The perpendicular height is 118.82 perches; the largest side of the trapezoid 174.29 perches; the closing line S 38° 08' E, 151.05 perches; and the area 94 acres and 126 perches. S.

April 10, 1858.

For The Compiler.

Answer to Enigma

IN LAST WEEK'S "COMPILER."

I have solved your Enigma, and found it to be
Something that I would much like to see.
With a SPOON I suppose you often sup RICE,
And some people say it is very nice;
To get all the news I make use of my EAR,
For without it I could not so very well hear;
And when I am vexed you soon will find
My IRE to kindle when I am so inclined;
A great many things are mixed in pudding,
But MACE is that to which you're alluding;
Your four last numbers will make a REAM,
Your whole when solved will make ICE CREAM.
The time to burn coal we soon will pass,
If you've got a fip we'll take a glass. R. J. B.

For The Compiler.

Miscellaneous Enigma.

I am composed of twenty-three letters.
My 1 19 18 22 is the sweetest place on earth.
2 17 13 23 is a river in Prussia.
3 10 20 7 15 16 is a son of David.
4 14 15 6 2 5 is a Latin noun of the third declension.
5 10 18 19 11 12 is a city of Gilead.
6 15 14 13 is a weed which grows amongst grain.
7 10 23 15 16 is the Father of Lot.
8 15 18 is a kind of root which grows in America.
9 22 14 5 13 11 is a species of the weasel.
10 16 3 15 is a Prophetess of the tribe of Asher.
11 8 14 22 is a city called by the Turks Sour.
12 22 5 18 4 3 is a celebrated mountain in the Holy Land, often spoken of in the Scriptures.
13 11 7 15 16 is one of the wisest men of the tribe of Eli.
14 13 17 is the name of a sea in the Eastern Continent.
15 3 17 is a word which occurs 35,543 times in the Old Testament.
16 10 21 19 23 is a son of Terah.
17 15 16 is a son of Jacob.
18 2 6 12 22 14 is a name dear to all persons.
19 20 11 13 5 is the name of an animal.
20 10 17 18 4 14 is a town in Syria.
21 15 20 8 10 12 is the mother of Samuel.
22 17 4 18 is a province of Arabia.
23 2 18 13 was long mistress of the world.
My whole is a praiseworthy act. S.
April, 1858.

Execution of Anderson and Richards.

LANCASTER, April 9.—This is the day appointed by the Governor for carrying into effect the sentence of the Court upon Alexander Anderson and Henry Richards, the two negroes convicted of the murder of Mrs. Garber and Mrs. Ream, two respectable elderly ladies of Manheim township, about five miles from this city. The murder was committed on Tuesday morning, December 16th, at the house of Mr. Conrad Garber, while he was out attending to business. Mrs. Ream was a relative by marriage of Mrs. Garber, and had called in to see her. While she was there, the murderers came in, on pretext of obtaining a job as chimney sweeps, and finding the women defenceless, they stabbed them, leaving them dead on the floor, and then stole such money as they could lay their hands on and fled.

As soon as the crime was discovered the population was aroused, and pursuit made of the supposed murderers, who had been lurking about the neighborhood. They were arrested the same evening, and were tried and convicted at the last term of the Court. Since their conviction, they have made a full confession of their guilt, and acknowledged the justice of their conviction and punishment.

The execution, of course, had to take place in the yard of the prison, before a limited number of spectators. The gallows was erected yesterday. It consisted of four upright timbers, sixteen feet high, connected at the top by four cross-ties, across two of which the beam rested to which the ropes were attached. The platform on which the prisoners stood was seven feet six inches from the cross-beam. The platform was made to drop entirely to the ground, by the turn of a lever. Tan was spread on the ground, to prevent any noise from the falling of the platform.

The prisoners have for some time expressed great contrition, Anderson particularly being very penitent and expressing perfect confidence in religion, reading his Bible often and declaring that he would die happy. Richards has been less composed in manner, and less consistent in his conversation. Anderson has made a full and lengthy confession, which will be published. Richards has confessed his guilt verbally to the ministers attending him; but it only confirms the statements of Anderson.—Anderson's confession makes a pamphlet of sixty-four pages, and is a strange narrative. It declares that they murdered the women for 12½ cents, which they wanted to get a pint of whiskey, and that both of them were drunk when the crime was committed.

There was great anxiety to witness the execution, and many people from the country came into town for the purpose, a large proportion of them being from Manheim and its neighborhood. Attempts were made to see from platforms erected outside of the walls, but they were not successful.

The Sheriff was very strict, and in spite of the thousands of applications for admission only about one hundred persons were permitted to enter the prison yard.

The prisoners passed the night composedly. The morning was spent in religious exercises and in conversation with the ministers and others admitted to see them. The writ required that they should be hung between the hours of 10 A. M., and 3 P. M.

About ten o'clock the wife and children of Anderson were admitted to see him, and the interview and parting were most affecting.

Soon after eleven o'clock the procession moved from the interior of the prison to the platform in the yard, and the prisoners walked firmly to the fatal spot and mounted the steps. Anderson made a prayer, fervently and calmly, in which he appealed for mercy for himself and Richards. Neither of them made speeches, however.

At twenty-five minutes before twelve o'clock, ropes being adjusted around the necks of the criminals, and all others having left the platform, the lever was moved, and it fell, leaving them hanging. Anderson died without a struggle, and Richards' struggles were not protracted.

After hanging for about half an hour, the bodies were taken down for interment.

☞The will of the late Joseph Paul, a wealthy farmer of Washington township, Bucks county, is just now the subject of much surprise and remark.—Mr. Paul was killed by falling from a barrack. He left a widow, a lady who at the time of her marriage, was possessed of $2,000 or $3,000 in her own right, but no children. On opening the will, it was discovered that she was left comparatively nothing; that a brother of the deceased had been willed four acres of ground, and the balance of the estate had been left to two nephews (his sister's sons) equally, upon the singular conditions that they were both to change their names, one to Joseph Paul, and the other to Joshua Paul; and in case either one refused to do so, then the estate was to go wholly to the one who complied with the conditions. One of the nephews, both of whom reside in Bucks county, was a married man with three children, and as a change of name would be rather inconvenient under such circumstances, he has sold out his right to the other for $4,000 in cash.—The purchaser decided to comply with the conditions, and has accordingly been changed into Paul by the court. The widow, however, not satisfied with receiving less than she brought, has filed a *caveat* against the will in the courts of Bucks county, and intends contesting it there.

Smashed Down and Runaway.—One day last week our young friend, Mr. Edwin Crumrine, of Manchester, paid a visit to our town, driving a fancy horse attached to a very neat and light sulky. After showing the fancy stock around to the great delight of all admirers of "fast hosses," he started for home, but met with an accident at the upper end of town, which might have resulted in his death. Passing along at a pretty rapid rate, the axle-tree of the sulky broke, precipitating him with stunning force upon the ground, when the horse put off at full speed for home, and was not arrested until he reached the residence of Mr. Miller, at the old Fetterling homestead. Both Mr. Crumrine and the horse were somewhat injured, but neither of them seriously.—*Westminster Sentinel.*

Burned to Death.—An interesting little girl 4 to 5 years of age, whose parents reside in west Patrick street, was burned to death by its clothing taking fire in a room where it had been left locked up, together with a little boy of about 18 months of age, by the mother, while she went out on business. How the fire was communicated to the child's clothing is not known, but when the neighbors, being attracted by the smoke, broke the door open, they found it burned to a crisp, so perfectly stiffened that it could be handled like a piece of wood. The younger escaped with very slight injury. The family are strangers in the city, and very poor.—*Frederick Citizen.*

For The Compiler.

Indeed, my friends! how dear to me
My chosen friends, the few
Who guard me with affection's eye—
And pay the printer too.

And ever onward through this life,
My journey I'll pursue,
Midst care, confusion, grief and strife—
I'll pay the printer too.

When life is o'er, then may we meet,
With friends who have been true;
And there with joy, I hope to greet,
Our worthy printer too.

But those who never pay their bill,
And take the paper too,
Cannot expect to join us till—
They pay the printer too.

Littlestown, April, 1858. S. A. R.

☞WILD CHERRY BALSAM.—The following is worthy the attention of all who are interested for themselves or friends:

LAFAYETTE, Ind., July 31, 1854.

DEAR SIR:—I was attacked about five months ago with a severe cold, which settled on my lungs, and doctors (the most respectable in the city) said that I had inflammation or consumption of the lungs, and after exhausting their skill without relief to me, pronounced my case incurable. I commenced taking Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry about six weeks ago, and in four days I was able to walk all over the house, and am now a well man.

Yours respectfully, GEORGE HOOVER.

Above I hand you a plain statement from Geo Hoover, of this city, who is well known, having lived here some twenty years. The doctors attended him some three months, and gave him up to die, but Wistar's Balsam cured him. D. R. W. WILSTACK, Druggist, Lafayette, Ind.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

SETH W. FOWLE & Co., 138 Washington street, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents everywhere. A. D. BUEHLER, Gettysburg. April 19. 2w

The Altar.

"Then come the wild heather, come sleet or come snow;
We'll stand by each other however it blow."

MARRIED,

On the 15th inst., by the Rev. H. Bishop, Mr. DANIEL MICKLEY to Miss SARAH E. WALTERS, both of Hamiltonban township.

On the 4th inst., at the Conowago Chapel, by the Rev. Joseph Enders, Mr. SAMUEL GINTLING to Miss ELIZABETH MYERS, both of Adams county.

On the 6th inst., at the same place, by the same, Mr. DAVID SMITH to Miss LOUISA KLUNK, both of Mountpleasant township, Adams county.

On the same day and place, by the same, Mr. JOHN REISER to Miss MARGARET KEISER, both of Adams county.

On the 13th inst., by the Rev. Jacob Ziegler, Mr. AMOS F. YEATTS, of Tyrone township, to Miss MARY C. FOULK, of Cumberland twp.

On the 8th inst., by the Rev. O. Ege, Mr. WM. LEEBER, of Kewanee, Henry county, Illinois, to Miss ELIZA JANE MOORHEAD, daughter of Mr. Wm. Moorhead, of Petersburg, Adams county, Pa.

The Tomb.

"Like leaves on trees the race of man is found;
Now green in youth, now withering on the ground."

DIED,

On Friday night week, very suddenly, in Oxford township, Adams county, Mr. NACE MILLER, (father of the Rev. Lewis Miller,) aged about 75 years.

On the 16th of February last, of catarrh fever, FRANKLIN PIERCE HEIKES, son of Alexander and Sarah A. Heikes, aged 1 year 10 months and 19 days.

Our dear little Frank has bid us farewell,
And gone up to heaven, where bright spirits dwell;
His mourning is over and hushed are his sighs,
On the wings of a seraph he has soared to the skies.
Thy life, little Frank, was sordid with grief,
And tender affection could not bring relief;
Thou hast found it in heaven, with angels so mild—
The soft, loving bosom now pillows its child.
O, darling! we miss thee thou dear little dove,
But sweet is thy memory, embalmed in thy love;
Good bye, then, dear Franklin, so blest in the skies,
Enraptured in glory, with joy and surprise. R.

Borough Account for 1857.

R. G. McCREARY, Treasurer, in Account with the Borough of Gettysburg:

	DR.
To bal. in hands at last settlement,	461 05¾
" Outstanding in hands of Henry Brinkerhoff, Collector,	113 27
" Assessed for 1857,	1150 30
" Cash received for Tools sold,	1 50
" Fines and Licenses,	9 35
	$1735 47¾

CONTRA.	CR.
By orders paid election officers,	5 00
" " " for Blank book,	25
" " " administering oaths,	62½
" " Sundry persons for work,	623 70
" " " carting and work,	321 87½
" " care of Engines,	37 50
" " " of Town Clock,	18 00
" " Police services,	148 94
" " Interest on Loans,	118 80
" " Water Rent,	7 50
" " Mason work,	32 00
" " Smith work,	21 16
" " Brick and Sand,	23 91
" " Stone,	3 00
" " Timber,	1 50
" " Printing,	26 50
" " Tools,	4 62½
" " Taxes and Quit Rents,	5 60
" " Engineering,	25 00
" " Clerk and Treas. salary,	30 00
" " Burgess & Town Council,	35 00
" " Collectors fees,	49 00
" " Releases on Dup., 1857,	31 00
" " Do. " 1856,	5 50
" " Outstanding tax, 1857,	89 79
" " Do. " 1856,	28 47
Balance in hands of Treasurer,	41 23
	$1735 47¾

The undersigned, Town Council of the Borough of Gettysburg, have examined the foregoing account of Robert G. McCreary, Treasurer of said Borough, and find it correct, and that there is a balance of Forty-one Dollars and Twenty-three Cents in the hands of said Treasurer.

JOHN GILBERT,
D. KENDLEHART,
ROBERT COBEAN,
WM. B. MEALS,
HENRY COMFORT,
JOHN RUPP.

April 19, 1858.

Flour and Feed.

THE undersigned will hereafter constantly keep on hand a supply of FLOUR & FEED, of the best quality. Their arrangements with those who supply them, will enable them to sell cheaper than it can be had elsewhere. Those who want to buy the best and cheapest flour will call at the store of
April 19, 1858. BOYER & SON.

ALL kinds of Cedar and Willow-ware, for sale low by GILLESPIE & THOMAS.

Market Reports.

Corrected from the latest Baltimore, York & Hanover papers

Baltimore—Friday last.

Flour, per barrel,	$4 25 @ 4 50
Wheat, per bushel,	90 @ 1 42
Rye, "	70 @ 76
Corn, "	65 @ 70
Oats, "	32 @ 40
Clover-seed, "	4 00 @ 4 50
Timothy-seed, "	2 00 @ 2 25
Beef Cattle, per hund.,	7 00 @ 9 50
Hogs, "	7 00 @ 7 50
Hay, per ton,	10 00 @15 00
Whiskey, per gallon,	20 @ 22
Guano, Peruvian, per ton,	56 00

Hanover—Thursday last.

Flour, per bbl., from wagons,	$4 00
Do. " from stores,	4 62
Wheat, per bushel,	87 @ 1 00
Rye, "	62
Corn, "	52
Oats, "	28
Cloverseed, "	4 00
Timothy, "	1 50
Plaster, per ton,	6 00

York—Friday last.

Flour, per bbl., from wagons,	$4 00
Do., " from stores,	4 75
Wheat, per bushel,	95 @ 1 05
Rye, "	64
Corn, "	55
Oats, "	30
Cloverseed, "	4 12
Timothy, "	2 00
Plaster, per ton,	6 50

Election Notice.

THE Protection Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Littlestown.—An Election for seven Directors to manage the affairs of this Company during the ensuing year, will be held at the house of Joseph Barker, in Littlestown, *on Saturday, the 1st day of May next,* at 1 o'clock, P. M.

☞All members are invited to attend.
SIMON S. BISHOP, *Pres't.*
WM. McSHERRY, *Sec'y.*
April 19, 1858. td

Hunterstown

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.—The Summer Session of this Institution will open on *Monday, the 3d day of May,* and continue five months.

The course of instruction embraces all the branches necessary to prepare the pupils for business pursuits, for teachers, or for admission into advanced classes in College.

Tuition per session from $9 to $13, payable half session in advance. For further particulars address,
J. K. McILHENY, *Principal.*
April 19, 1858. 3t

Spring Millinery.

MISS McCREARY has just returned from the city, and is now opening a beautiful assortment of *Millinery and Fancy Goods,* of the latest styles, which she will sell at the lowest cash prices, and which she invites the ladies to call and examine.

Milliners who wish to buy Goods to sell again, will find it much to their advantage to give her a call, as she keeps none but the most fashionable goods.
April 19, 1858. 3m

Lumber and Coal.

THE subscriber informs the public that he continues the Lumber and Coal business at LITTLESTOWN, Adams county, on a larger scale than ever—embracing White Pine Boards and Plank, Scantling, Framing Stuff, Plastering Lathes, Shingles, Palings, &c., with all kinds of Stove, Limeburners' and Blacksmiths' Coal. Yard near the Depot.—He invites the calls of the public, and will sell as low as the very lowest.
JOHN MILLER.
April 19, 1858. 1y

Cabinet-making.

THE undersigned has commenced the Cabinet-making business, in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, on the road leading from the Two Taverns to Hanover, about a quarter of a mile northeast of Sheely's store, where he has now on hand, and will manufacture to order, *Bureaus, Bedsteads, Tables, Stands,* and every other article in his line, put up of the best materials, and in a workmanlike manner.

☞Coffins made at the shortest notice, and trimmed to order. He is provided with a first rate new Hearse.

He asks a share of public patronage, and will endeavor, (by strict attention to business, with good work and low charges,) to deserve it. JOSEPH BEDERMAN.
April 19, 1858. 3m

Assignee's Notice.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Assignee under a Deed of Trust for benefit of creditors of L. FRANKLIN MYERS and WIFE, of Reading township, Adams county, notice is hereby given to all persons knowing themselves indebted to said Myers, to make immediate payment to the undersigned, residing in Latimore township, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement. JOHN HENRY MYERS, *Assignee.*
April 19, 1858. 6t

Assignee's Notice.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Assignee under a Deed of Trust for benefit of creditors of WARNER TOWNSEND and WIFE, of Huntington township, Adams county, notice is hereby given to all persons knowing themselves indebted to said Townsend, to make immediate payment to the undersigned, residing in Reading township, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement. JAMES TOWNSEND, *Assignee.*
April 5, 1858. 6t

Removal.

THE subscriber has removed his Plough and Machine Shop from the Foundry building to Railroad street, opposite Tate's Blacksmith shop, back of the Eagle Hotel, where he is better prepared than ever to attend to customers. Ploughs always on hand and made to order at the shortest notice, and Machines, Reapers, &c., repaired. Also he will attend to cleaning and repairing Clocks.
DAVID WARREN.
April 12, 1858.

Shawls!

AT SCHICK'S.
Printed Cashmere Shawls,
Stella, Thibet,
Crape, Delaine.
April 5, 1858.

SHAWLS, Bonnets and Ribbons.—Thibet Wool, Cashmere, Stella & Crape Shawls, cheaper and prettier than elsewhere. Also Bonnets and Bonnet Trimmings: a large and pretty stock and very cheap, to be had at FAHNESTOCKS'.

ALMOST anything you want can be bought cheaper than elsewhere, at Fahnestocks'.

CHEESE.—A first-rate article just received and for sale by GILLESPIE & THOMAS.

FRUITS and Confections, nice and fresh, just from the city, to be had at GILLESPIE & THOMAS'.

STOVE-PIPE of all sizes made to order at BUEHLER'S, in Chambersburg Street.

HOUSE SPOUTING AND TIN ROOFING promptly attended to by GEO. E. BUEHLER.

GROCERIES.—If you want a good assortment of Groceries, such as Syrups, Molasses, Sugar and Coffee, you will do well by examining the assortment at H. S. & E. H. MINNICHS'.

JUST RECEIVED.—A large lot of bleached and unbleached Sheeting and Shirting, all of which we offer at reduced prices. H. S. & E. H. MINNICH.

QUEENSWARE.—Persons wishing to purchase Queensware will do well by examining the large and well selected assortment at H. S. & E. H. MINNICHS'.

New Millinery,

IN LITTLESTOWN.—MARY M. BEITLER would respectfully inform the Ladies of Littlestown and vicinity, that she has commenced the Millinery business at the residence of Wm. H. Lansinger, in Frederick street, where she will keep on hand for sale, at the lowest profits, BONNETS, Fancy Ribbons, Flowers, Bandboxes, Straw, Leghorn, and other Millinery Goods, of the newest styles.

☞Bonnet making and trimming attended to with dispatch, in the latest fashions, and cheaply.
April 5, 1858.

Millinery Removed.

S. C. HOWARD would respectfully inform the Ladies of Gettysburg and its vicinity, that they will find her in Chambersburg street, at the residence of Mr. Samuel Herbst, opposite Mr. Tate's Hotel.

Ladies can be accommodated with ready-made BONNETS; also a variety of Straw Leghorn, and all kinds of Millinery Goods of the latest styles. Ladies will do well to call and see for themselves.
April 5, 1858.

New Spring Goods!

J. L. SCHICK has just received and offers for sale the most desirable assortment of DRY GOODS ever brought to Gettysburg, consisting in part of
Spring Silks,
Plain Black do.,
Foulards,
Challi Robes a'quille,
Lawn do. do.
Spring Delaines,
Oriental Lustres.
Also, Bombazines, Alpaccas, De Beges, Ginghams, Lawns, Brilliants, Shepherd's Plaids, Crepe De E-pange, Tissue Bareges, &c.
April 5, 1858.

Grand Opening

OF HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, Trunks and Carpet Bags, at prices cheaper than ever.—Paxton & M'Ilheny have just received the largest and cheapest assortment of Boots, Shoes, Hats and Trunks ever brought to this market, all of which they intend selling at the lowest prices.

P. S. Ladies' Gaiters, and all kinds of colored Shoes, in great abundance.
PAXTON & M'ILHENY,
South East corner of Centre Square.
April 5, 1858.

Come and See.

FRESH GROCERIES.—Norbeck & Martin have just received from the city a large lot of fresh Goods in their line. Sugars, of all qualities and prices; Molasses, five different kinds; Coffees, three kinds; Teas, embracing every variety; Cheese, Crackers, Mackarel, Brooms, Brushes, &c., &c.; Powder and Shot, Pencils, and a variety of fancy articles.

FLOUR and FEED always on hand, and sold at the smallest profits.
April 12, 1858.

New Goods!

CHEAPER THAN EVER!—Fahnestock Brothers have just received a large assortment of *Ladies' Dress Goods,* such as Ducals, Challis, Delaines, Robes a Quilla, Silks, Chintz, Lawns, Ginghams, &c., to which we invite the attention of buyers. Our stock comprising every variety of style and pattern, and having been selected with care and purchased low, we can offer inducements to those wishing Spring Goods such as cannot be had elsewhere.
April 12, 1858.

Men's Wear.

J. L. SCHICK would invite the attention of buyers to his large stock of
Fine Black Cloths,
Fine Colored do.,
Fine Black Cassimeres,
Fancy Cassimeres,
Side Striped do.,
Vestings,
Cravats, Hosiery,
Gloves, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.
April 5, 1858.

New Partnership.

THE undersigned have entered into partnership in the Flour, Feed, Grocery and Provision business, at the old stand of the former, at the northwest corner of Baltimore and High streets. They will constantly keep on hand a large supply of Flour, Feed, Groceries, Provisions, Tobacco, Segars, &c., &c., and will sell at the lowest living profits. Call and judge for yourselves.

They will also at all times pay the cash, at the best market rates, for Flour and Feed.
JACOB NORBECK,
WM. J. MARTIN.
April 5, 1858.

Public Sale of Land.

THE undersigned will offer at Public Sale, upon the premises, *on Saturday, the 24th inst.,* a part of the FARM whereon they now reside, lying south-east of the State Road, about 3 miles south-west of Petersburg, containing *Fifty Acres,* more or less. The land is under good fence, a portion of it in timber, some excellent meadow land, and the whole has already received about 800 bushels of lime.

☞Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., when terms will be made known by
MICHAEL FISSEL,
ELIZABETH FISSEL.
Huntington twp., April 5, 1858. ts

C. H. McCormick's

REAPER AND MOWER.—I still have the Agency for C. H. McCormick's Reaper and Mower, and will offer to the Farmers this year two machines, the two-horse machine and the four-horse machine—and will guarantee fair chances and full satisfaction to any person who may want to purchase a machine. Any man purchasing a machine from me may work the machine against any other machine during hay-making and harvest, and if it does not give better satisfaction than any other machine with which it may be worked, they are at liberty to return it. Farmers will send in their orders to myself, at Fairfield; David Schwartz, at Littlestown; or Franklin Hersh, at New Oxford—as early as possible, and say which sized machine they want, as we are taking in orders now for the coming season.
J. S. WITHEROW,
Agent for Adams county.
April 12, 1858. $3

Poplar,

ASH and Pine Lumber, for sale at the Yard of Sheads & Buehler, Gettysburg. Also Shingling Lathes, Plastering Lathes, and Palings for fencing, and every variety of river lumber. Also *Blacksmith Coal* at 33 cts. per bushel. April 12.

Wanted.

A CHEAP, small FARM, on a main road near the county town, with description, location, price, &c. Address,
G. L. ASHMEAD,
270 South Fourth street, Philadelphia.
April 12, 1858. 4t

William White,

SEALER of Weights and Measures of Adams county. Residence at East Berlin.
April 5, 1858.

$25.

I HAVE a few Hathaway COOK STOVES, which I will sell for $25 cash.
March 15. GEO. ARNOLD.

Domestic Goods

IN every variety at SCHICK'S, consisting of Prints, Muslins, Ginghams, Checks, Tickings, Sheetings, &c. [April 5.

New Goods.

THE cheapest in town. Call and see them, at the store of GEO. ARNOLD.
April 5, 1858.

PERSONS commencing Housekeeping will find it to their advantage to purchase their TIN-WARE at BUEHLER'S, in Chambersburg Street.

New Coal & Lumber Yard,

AT NEW OXFORD, ADAMS COUNTY, PA.—FRANKLIN HERSH has received and will constantly keep on hand, a large and well selected assortment of LUMBER, and a superior article of COAL suitable for family purposes. Also, Blacksmith's Coal of the best quality. All orders for sawed lumber can be filled at the shortest notice.
FRANKLIN HERSH.
New Oxford, Feb. 8, 1858. tf

New Lumber Yard,

AT NEW OXFORD.—The undersigned would inform the public that he has opened a LUMBER YARD, on a large scale, in the town of New Oxford, Adams county, to which the Gettysburg Railroad has been already extended. His assortment embraces all kinds of Lumber—Panel, First and Second Common and Culling *Boards,* First and Second Common and Culling *Plank,* Hemlock Fencing Boards, Hemlock Joists, Scantling, Plastering Lath, headed and plain Paling, &c., &c., &c.

He invites calls from those in want of Lumber, feeling assured that in quality or price his stock CAN'T BE BEAT. He will endeavor to deserve a large share of public patronage. JACOB AULABAUGH.
Feb. 1, 1858.

Bastress & Winter,

NEW OXFORD, Adams county, Pa., *Produce, Forwarding and Commission Warehouse;* Wholesale and Retail Dealers in *Groceries;* constantly on hand, *Fish, Salt, Plaster, Guano, &c.*

FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN, RYE, OATS, CLOVER and TIMOTHY SEED, bought at all times, for which the highest cash prices are paid.
Feb. 15, 1858. 6m

Freight

BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA & N. OXFORD.—The undersigned has made arrangements with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to run their cars to Wrightsville, where Goods can be transhipped into the cars of the Northern Central Railroad Co.

The present rates of Freight between Philadelphia and New Oxford are—
On 1st CLASS, 40 cts. per 100 lbs.
2d " 40 " " " "
3d " 34½ " " " "
4th " 29½ " " " "

Goods for the present time will be shipped only twice a week from Philadelphia—on Monday and Wednesday. But they will be shipped daily whenever there is an accumulation of 2000 lbs. or upwards.
HENRY KAUFFELT.
Wrightsville, March 15, 1858. 4m

A Large Supply of Lumber,

INCLUDING every quality of River Pine, just received, and for sale, at very low prices, at the Yard of SHEADS & BUEHLER, *on the Corner of Washington and Railroad Streets,* just in the rear of the "Eagle Hotel." They have also on hand a large variety of *Plastering Laths, Shingling Lathes, and Picket Heads,* (for garden fencing,) which they will sell low. Orders for any amount can be promptly filled. Builders, before purchasing elsewhere, will find it to their advantage to examine qualities and prices.—Also, a superior article of *Blacksmith Coal,* at 33 cts. per bushel.
Gettysburg, Jan. 25, 1858.

The First of the Season!

MARCUS SAMSON has just received from the New York Auction Sales, a large lot of READY-MADE CLOTHING for spring and summer, which he is able to sell at prices unprecedentedly low. The new arrival consists of Frock, Sack and Raglan Coats, with Pants and Vests, in great variety, new styles and patterns—for Men and Boys. Call and examine the large assortment before purchasing elsewhere.

Goods will be received from New York every few weeks throughout the season.—Inducements to purchase such as cannot be offered by any other establishment in the county are now, and will continue to be, offered, at SAMSON'S,
March 29, '58. *Opposite the Bank.*

New Goods.

GEO. ARNOLD has just received from the City a large stock of Goods, among which are Ladies' Dress Goods, very cheap and latest styles; cheap Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Summer Cloths, Drab Detate, Coatings, Vestings, Linens, Calicoes, Ginghams, and a large stock of domestic goods. Also, GROCERIES, &c.

The above goods have been well selected and will be sold at small profits for Cash.—Please call, examine, and judge for yourselves.
Gettysburg, March 29, 1858.

Elastic Cement Roofing.

THE subscriber is prepared to contract and put on at the shortest notice, W. E. Child & Co's. *Patent Fire and Water Proof Elastic Cement Roofing.*

It is perfectly Fire and Water proof, and in point of durability is equal, if not superior, to any Metalic Roofing. It can be put on over tin, tar, iron, or shingle roofs, however flat or steep they may be.

In point of resisting the elements of fire and water, nothing has yet been discovered equal to the Elastic Cement.

Those who have used it, have testified that it is the very perfection of Roofing, and that there is no further room for improvement.—No one will now think of putting on shingles, when this Cement can be had for much less money and will outwear four shingle roofs. This Roofing is warranted as represented.

The Elastic Cement is the cheapest and best protection from decay for wood exposed to the weather or dampness of the ground. It is also the best paint for iron, effectually preventing rust; and wherever applied perfectly excludes dampness.

The subscriber has this Cement for sale, in quantities to suit. For further information, apply to GEORGE A. COLE,
Frederick City, Md.

☞Specimens of the Roofing may be seen at the Prothonotary's Office, in Gettysburg.
April 5, 1858.

Now is the Time!

THE subscriber would inform the public that he has opened a MACHINE SHOP, in *Chambersburg street,* Gettysburg, near the Foundry, where he will have various kinds of Machines on hand at any time hereafter, such as *Threshing Machines, Corn Shellers, Cornfodder Cutters, Cloverseed Hullers, Straw Cutters,* and *Horse Powers* of different kinds,—two, four or six-horse, to suit purchasers;—indeed all such as can be had at Hanover or Littlestown. Also, *Mortising Machines,* for house carpenters, put up in the very best and most substantial manner. *Cutting Screws* or long Bolts, any kind or size less than eleven feet in length, always attended to, as well as *Turning* in iron, casting or wood. Also all kinds of REPAIRING on Machinery, dressing-up Mill Spindles, &c., done on the shortest notice.

I hope that all in want of anything in my line will call at my Shop before going elsewhere. I will warrant all my work to give satisfaction to purchasers.
DAVID STERNER.
March 29, 1858. 1y

Dividend.

THE York and Gettysburg Turnpike Company have declared a Dividend of ONE PER CENT—payable on or after the 12th of April instant.
GEORGE SWOPE, *Assist. Treas.*
April 5, 1858. 3t

White Goods

AND EMBROIDERIES.—J. L. SCHICK would invite the Ladies to examine his large variety of new style Brilliants, Cambrics, Jaconets, Plain Cambrics, Linen, Collars, Handkerchiefs, &c. [April 5.

To Get

THE full worth of your money, make your purchases of Ready-made Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Clocks, Violins, and everything else in the variety line, at SAMSON'S.
March 29, 1858.

Removal.

NEW HOUSE & NEW GOODS!—JACOBS & BRO. have removed their Merchant Tailoring Establishment to the splendid new three-story house on the north side of Chambersburg street, adjoining Bringman & Aughinbaugh's, where they will continue business on a larger scale than ever.

Their stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Vestings, &c., &c., has been largely increased, and they are prepared to sell *as low as the lowest*—defying all competition. Give them a call, and examine their assortment before purchasing elsewhere. No trouble to show goods.

Clothing made up on short notice and in the very best and most tasteful manner.—With their long practical experience in the business, and a desire to please, they hope to be able to give satisfaction in all cases.
CALL! ONE AND ALL!
Gettysburg, March 22, 1858.

Ready-made Clothing.

GEO. ARNOLD has now on hand the largest stock of Ready-made Clothing in town, comprising every variety and size, all of his own manufacture, which will be warranted well made, having hands constantly employed cutting out and making up. If we cannot fit you with a garment ready made, we will sell you the goods, take your measure, and make you up a garment on the shortest notice. Please call at the Clothing Emporium, where you will find Mr. Culp always on hand, bright and accommodating. Our stock is large, well selected, and will be sold cheap for Cash.
Gettysburg, March 29, 1858.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Co-partnership existing between the subscribers has been dissolved this day by mutual consent. We are much obliged to our friends and the public for the liberal support extended to us. Our books are placed in the hands of Dunlop Paxton for collection and we earnestly request those indebted to us to call and make immediate payment, as we desire to settle the business of the firm without delay. ALEX. COBEAN,
DUNLOP PAXTON.
March 17, 1858.

A Card.

THE subscriber having disposed of his interest in the Store of COBEAN & PAXTON to R. F. McILHENY, respectfully asks the continuance of his friends and customers to patronize the new firm of PAXTON & McILHENY. A. COBEAN.
March 22, 1858.

DUNLOP PAXTON. FRANK M'ILHENY.

Now Firm.

PAXTON & McILHENY,
(*Successors to Cobean & Paxton,*)
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, & STRAW GOODS. Also,
Wall Paper, Window Shades, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Canes, Tobacco and Segars,
AT THE SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF CENTRE SQUARE,
Gettysburg, Adams County, Pa.
March 22, 1858. tf

New Firm,

IN THE SHOE AND HAT BUSINESS.—*Cobean & McIlheny* have commenced business at the well known stand of Cobean & Paxton at the S. E. Cor. of Centre Square. Business to be done on the principle of quick sales and short profits. We will constantly keep on hand a good stock and sell cheap.—To satisfy yourselves call and see our assortment.

We intend to give our constant personal attention to business, with a disposition to please the particular tastes of every one who may favor us with their patronage.
PAXTON & McILHENY.
March 22, 1858. tf

New Firm.

GROCERIES AND DRY GOODS.—J. C. GUINN & BROTHER have taken the store of John Hoke, on the North West corner of the Diamond, where they will continue the Dry Goods and Grocery business on an enlarged scale. They will constantly keep on hand a large and varied assortment of everything in their line. They have just laid in a large and splendid stock of *Spring and Summer Goods,* and are now opening them for the inspection of the public. We cordially invite the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity to give us a call, and examine for themselves, as we feel satisfied they will want no other recommendation to induce them to buy. We are determined to keep nothing but good Goods and to sell cheaper than the cheapest for the cash. Give us a call, no trouble to show goods.
J. C. GUINN & BRO.
April 5, 1858.

A Card.

HAVING disposed of my store to the Messrs. Guinn, I would recommend the new firm to the confidence of the public, and hope they will receive a large share of the public patronage. JOHN HOKE.
April 5, 1858.

Notice.

THE subscriber, having been appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Committee of the person and estate of JOHN TATE, Sr., a Lunatic, of Straban township, in said county, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims or demands against said Tate, to present the same to the subscriber, residing in said township, for settlement, and all persons indebted to make immediate payment.
ISAAC F. BRINKERHOFF,
March 15, 1858. 6t *Committee.*

CIGARS & TOBACCO.—A large supply of all kinds, just received at J. C. GUINN & BRO.'S.

SHIRTS, Colars and Bosoms, wool and cotton Under-Shirts and Drawers, Hosiery, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Umbrellas and Walking Canes—not to be beat in quality or price. Call at SAMSON'S.

BY EXPRESS.—A lot of Gents' fine soft Hats, that can't be beaten for quality or price. Call soon at BRINGMAN & AUGHINBAUGH'S.

TOBACCO & SEGARS, of best brands, and at astonishingly low rates these high times, at the Flour, Provision and Grocery Store of GILLESPIE & THOMAS.

RICH EMBROIDERIES.—A large and beautiful assortment of rich French worked Collars, and many other new and seasonable goods, just received and for sale at low prices at H. S. & E. H. MINNICHS'.

SILVER.—A fine lot of Silver Spoons and Silver Forks, as low as city prices, now to be had at SCHICK'S. Call soon, as they sell rapidly.

JUST received, a splendid lot of fine Silk Hats of the latest style. Call and see them at BRINGMAN & AUGHINBAUGH'S.
☞Sign of the BIG BOOT.

CONFECTIONS.—A fine assortment just received, among which are Mint, Lemon, Hoarhound, and Cough Candies. Also, Cordial, Wine, Gum, Licorice, Strawberry, Cream, Acid, Pine-apple, Jenny Lind, and Wine Drops, besides a large supply of stick candies at WM. BOYER & SON'S.

TIN Milch Pans constantly on hand and made to order at BUEHLER'S, in Chambersburg Street.

JUST received, a small lot of Over Coats, which will be sold low, to close out for the season, at SAMSON'S.
March 29.

SUGAR, COFFEE & MOLASSES.—A good assortment of Sugar, Coffee and Molasses, which we will sell as low as the lowest. Call and see these articles and then judge for yourselves. For sale at the Grocery and Confection Store of BOYER & SON.

KEEP it before the people, that 25 per cent can be saved by purchasing your goods from B. F. PICKING.

SPOUTING.—George and Henry Wampler will make House Spouting and put up the same low, for cash or country produce. Farmers and all others wishing their houses, barns, &c., spouted, would do well to give them a call. G. & H. WAMPLER.
April 18, 1853. tf

Rural Economy.

"He who by the plough would thrive,
Himself must either hold or drive."

Shade Tree Planting.

[The following, from the *American Agriculturist*, confirms our own experience in regard to shade trees. We have, as a general thing, pursued the method here laid down for trimming and planting.—*Editor Compiler.*]

As soon as the frost is out of the ground, holes should be dug for the Spring planting of trees, and as soon as the ground becomes settled they should be set out. The sap then is only moderately active. Take them up carefully, with all the root you can get. Pare off the wounded parts with a sharp knife; trim out and shorten the tops, heading them back, that strong thrifty shoots may put out for Summer growth. They make a much better and earlier top than when left with long branches with a sluggish circulation which frequently die the first, or second Summer, and never make a satisfactory or well formed top. If the natural root of the tree be fibrous, or compact in its rootlets like the horse-chestnut, or maple, if they be cut short, and properly pruned of their longer leaders, it will be no damage to their future growth if properly set, and covered in at planting.

When planted, if at all exposed to injury from animals, or outside influences, they should be well guarded by stakes. Don't select large shade trees—over three inches at the base of the stem—nor take them out of tall, close, woods. If they be taken from a natural forest growth, let them be from the skirts of the wood; or, better than either, from a nursery. Forest trees are now much grown in nurseries, and they are far the best. Elms, Horse-chestnuts, and Maples are generally the best, making the thriftiest trees, and the finest shades, and the effect is more imposing where they are all used in rotation. Elms (*Ulmus Americana*)—the true white Elm of the forest—have such diversity of shape, that even if no others were intermixed, they afford great variety. The Horse-chestnut is compact and uniform in appearance; while the different varieties of Maple, in wood, bud, leaf, color of foliage, and habit of branch, are the most varied of all our forest trees. Oaks, Beeches, Hickories, and Nutwoods generally, are hard, and prongy in root, and mostly refractory livers and growers in transplanting—scarcely one in twenty succeeding, unless taken from nurseries or open grounds. We do not recommend them, only as specimens, or to fill up a wide variety. The Tulip, or White Wood taken from the forest, is refractory also; and the Bass-wood, or Linden, although a fine tree, invites caterpillars, and other destructive insects. Throw in an evergreen now and then, and with your Elms, Maples, and Horse-chestnuts, your shade trees are complete.

Bees in April.

BY M. QUINBY.

During this month and next, more can be effected towards destroying the moth-worm than in all the rest of the season. All outsiders are now frozen to death; only a few eggs and larva that have been kept alive by the warmth of the bees inside the hive, are left, and these now commence operations. The bees drag them out of the combs, and drop them on the floor, where they may be found during the cool mornings, and destroyed. Search thoroughly, as every one that escapes may generate hundreds, or perhaps thousands, before the end of the season.... If any stocks are weak, it is important to ascertain which they are, that they may be particularly guarded against robbers. It is much better to guard against the beginning of evil than to cure it afterwards. Close the entrance, allowing only one bee to pass at once. Keep a look out on every real warm day for the robbers to commence. Do not mistake a few fighting outside for evidence of pillaging; it is often a good sign, and indicates courage for defence. Visit them after sundown on such days.—Sometimes the bees around a weak hive show unusual activity at the time; these are robbers, and if let alone, will appropriate every particle of honey, while the owners seem to look on with the utmost indifference, and make no effort to save themselves from famine. To break up this habit, it is hardly worth while to resort to many of the common methods recommended, particularly the one of moving the hive to different places, unless the distance be at least a mile. The least trouble is, to confine the bees in some way that will admit sufficient air into the hive, and carry it to some dark room, until two or three warm days have passed, when it may be returned to its stand, and watched as before.... Graduate the entrance of all the hives to accommodate the bees that are to pass.... Take advantage of the first stormy day, to get hives and boxes in readiness; scald, and scrape clean the inside of old hives, and they will answer to use again. If any are to be painted, it should be at once attended to, that they may be thoroughly dry, and lose the rank smell of the paint.... Put up a small box near the hive for the wren to rest in. This bird is a great help in catching the worms.... Erect a fence to break the force of the prevailing winds.... Let the sun strike the hive in all moderate weather.—*Agriculturist.*

Tavern Licenses.

THE following applications to keep Public Houses of Entertainment, have been filed in my office, with the requisite number of signers, and will be presented at the Court of Quarter Sessions, *on the 19th day of April next:*

George W. McClellan, Bor. Gettysburg,
Harvey B. Wattles, do.
John L. Tate, do.
Benjamin Schriver, do.
Michael Hoffman, Berwick Borough,
Henry Koebler, do.
John A. H. Rether, Butler township,
Francis Bream, Cumberland,
John Bushey, Conowago,
Isaac F. Byers, Franklin,
David Goodyear, do.
Henry Bitner, do.
Jacob Shaner, do.
Henry Mickley, do.
Mary M. Brough, do.
Henry Munshower, do.
Hezekiah Latshaw, do.
Joseph Barker, Germany,
Peter Lingenfelter, do.
Israel Yount, do.
Henry Hoffman, Hamilton,
William White, do.
Peter Schively, Hamiltonban,
Reuben Stem, do.
Wm. McLellan & Co., do.
Mary Hildebrand, Huntington,
John D. Becker, do.
Conrad Moul, Latimore,
Charles Myers, Menallen,
Mary Brough, Mountpleasant,
Elizabeth Miley, Oxford,
Jacob Martin, do.
John A. Dicks, Reading,
Jacob L. Grass, Straban,
Jacob Sanders, do.
John Eckenrode, Tyrone,
Allen M. Cook, do.
Abraham Sell, Union,
Peter Long, do.

STORE LICENSE.

John Yost, Mountjoy.
John Rebert, do.
Noel & Spalding, Germany.

EATING HOUSE.

Leonard Auxt, Gettysburg.

HENRY G. WOLF, *Clerk.*
March 29, 1858.

Edward McIntire,

SURVEYOR for the county of Adams. Office in Liberty township. Post-Office address, *Emmitsburg, Md.*
Nov. 16, 1857.*

Fire Insurance.

THE Perry County Mutual Fire Insurance Company—Capital $139,586—effects insurances in any part of the State, against loss by fire; prudently adapts its operations to its resources; affords ample indemnity, and promptly adjusts its losses.

Adams county is represented in the Board of Managers by Hon. MOSES MCCLEAN.

WM. McCLEAN, *Agent.*
Office of M. & W. McClean, Gettysburg.
May 26, 1856.

Edward B. Buehler,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language.—Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.
Gettysburg, March 20.

Wm. B. McClellan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office on the south side of the public square, 2 doors west of the Sentinel office.
Gettysburg, August 22, 1853.

D. McConaughy,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Buehler's drug and book store, Chambersburg street,) ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR FOR PATENTS AND PENSIONS. Bounty Land Warrants, Back-pay suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C; also American Claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given.—Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other western States. ☞Apply to him personally or by letter.
Gettysburg, Nov. 21, 1853.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

GENTLEMAN. HAS his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Picking's store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. REFERENCES: Dr. D. Horner, Rev. C. P. Kruth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stever. [Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

WM. GILLESPIE. HENRY THOMAS.

Family Grocery and Provision Store.

GILLESPIE & THOMAS respectfully inform the people of Gettysburg and the public generally, that they have just returned from the city with a general assortment of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS and VEGETABLES, which they are prepared to sell as low as the lowest. FLOUR and FEED always on hand, and sold at small profits.

Store on York street, one door east of Wattles' Hotel.
Gettysburg, Aug. 3, 1857.

Attention!

FIVE HUNDRED MEN WANTED—
TO buy Over-Coats from PICKING;
TO buy Over-coats from Picking;
To buy Over-coats from Picking;
TO buy Over-coats from Picking;
To buy Over-coats from Picking;
TO buy Dress-coats from Picking;
To buy Dress-coats from Picking;
TO buy Dress-coats from Picking;
To buy Dress-coats from Picking;
TO buy Business-coats from Picking;
To buy Business-coats from Picking;
TO buy Dress and Common Coats from Picking;
TO buy Dress and Common Coats from Picking;
TO buy Buffalo and Gum Shoes, Clocks, Violins and Accordeons from Picking;
TO buy Gloves, Hosiery, Shirts, Drawers, Trunks and Carpet Sacks from Picking;
TO buy Umbrellas and Canes from
FRANKLIN B. PICKING.
Dec. 21, 1857.

Administrator's Notice.

HENRY EICHINGER'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Henry Eichinger, late of Butler township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

BURKHART WERT, *Adm'r.*
March 29, 1858. 6t

Administrator's Notice.

CHRISTIAN WAGGAMAN'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Christian Waggaman, late of Hamiltonban township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Quincy township, Franklin county, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WALTER WAGGAMAN,
March 22, 1858. 6t *Adm'r.*

Clothing.

THE best assortment, and the cheapest, in town. Call and see them, at the Clothing Emporium of GEO. ARNOLD,
April 5, 1858.

FOR sale, a first-rate Boat-body Carriage, put up in the very best style, handsomely and substantially—will be sold at a BARGAIN, to make room. Enquire soon at *The Compiler* office, in Gettysburg. Feb. 1.

Fine Old Brandies.

THE subscribers, Importers and Dealers in *WINES & LIQUORS*, would most respectfully call the attention of purchasers to their Old Establishment, *No. 5 North Front Street, Philadelphia*, where they have a large assortment of Wines and Liquors of the choicest brands and qualities. Having made arrangements with some of the first houses in Cognac and Rochelle, enables them to furnish to their customers, upon the most liberal terms, the following brands of Cognac and Rochelle

BRANDIES: *Otard, Hennesy, Pellevsion, Pinet, Castillion;* J. J. Depuy & Co., T. Himes, A. Sergnette, Martel, Marett, &c. &c., of various brands and qualities.

WINES: *Champagne, Madeira, Lisbon, Old Oporto, Teneriffe, Burgundy, Hock, Muscat, Claret, Sherry, and Malaga Wines.*

Holland Gin, Scheidam Schnapps, Jamaica Spirits, Scotch and Irish Whiskey, Peach, Apple, Blackberry, Cherry, Ginger, and Raspberry Brandies; Cordials, Wine Bitters, Amsterdam Bitters, &c.

Also, Agents and Sole Proprietors of the Old Wheat Whiskey. Constantly on hand an extensive stock of fine old Monongahela, Rye and Bourbon Whiskey, of various grades, some of which are guaranteed to be superior to any in the country, all of which are highly improved by age.

From our long experience in the business, and a thorough knowledge of the tastes of the community, we flatter ourselves to be able to fill all orders that may be entrusted to us.

Orders from the country (which are most respectfully solicited) will be promptly attended to.

☞Great care taken in packing and shipping.

☞All goods sent from our establishment are guaranteed to give satisfaction, with the privilege of being returned.

E. P. MIDDLETON & BRO.,
No. 5 North Front S., Philadelphia.
March 22, 1858. 6m

John Stone & Sons,

805 *Chesnut Street, above Eighth*, (late of No. 45 South Second Street,) *Philadelphia*, are now receiving their Spring Importation of *SILK & MILLINERY GOODS*, consisting in part of

Fancy Bonnet and Cap Ribbons,
Satin and Taffeta Ribbons,
Gros De Naples, (Glace and Plain,)
Marcelines and Florences,
Black Modes,
English Cranes,
Maline and Illusion Laces, etc.

Also, a full assortment of *French & American Flowers.* March 22, '58. 2m

To the Farmers.

MANNY'S *Combined Reaping and Mowing Machine with Wood's Improvement.*—The undersigned, having been appointed Agent for the sale of Manny's Combined Reaping and Mowing Machine, with Wood's Improvement, for Adams county, offers them to the public, knowing them to be the best combined machine in use. It has been successfully introduced into different parts of our State, and I sold thirty-four last season, in Adams county, all rendering satisfaction.—The machine received a silver medal at the State Fair—also, the first Premium at York, Cumberland, Centre, Huntingdon, and other county Fairs, where it was exhibited. Farmers needing a Reaping Machine, will please call upon the undersigned, before purchasing, as he always takes great pleasure in showing the Machines. Early orders are solicited, as the number received from the manufacturer will be in proportion to the demand.

SAMUEL HERBST, *Agent,*
Opposite the Eagle Hotel, Gettysburg, Pa.
March 1, 1858.

Register's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all legatees and other persons concerned that the Administration accounts hereinafter mentioned will be presented at the Orphan's Court of Adams county for confirmation and allowance, on *Monday, the 19th day of April next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M., viz:

15. The account of Jacob Griest, Administrator of Leah Cook, as settled by Content Griest, Administratrix of Jacob Griest, deceased.

16. The first and final account of Jacob Martin, Trustee of certain trust money bequeathed to Elizabeth Martin and her heirs under the provisions of the will of John Snyder, late of Mountpleasant township, deceased.

17. The second and final account of William Vanorsdel, Executor of the will of Isaac Vanorsdel, deceased, settled by George Thomas and Mary Vanorsdel, Executors of the last will of the said William Vanorsdel, deceased.

18. The second and final account of George Mummert, acting Executor of Samuel Mummert, deceased.

19. The account of Levi Gross, Administrator de bonis non of the estate of Emanuel Eurich, late of Reading township, Adams county, deceased.

20. The first and final account of Jacob F. Lower, Administrator of the estate of John Weaver, late of Franklin Square, Columbiana co., Ohio, formerly of Franklin township, Adams county, Pa., deceased.

21. The first and final account of Henry Saltzgiver and Isaac F. Brinkerhoff, Administrators of the estate of Jehiel J. Brinkerhoff, deceased.

22. The first and final account of Henry A. Picking, Administrator of Emanuel Chronister, late of Reading township, deceased.

23. The first and final account of John Geiselman and Hugh McSherry, Executors of Catharine Geiselman, dec'd.

24. The first account of James H. Marshall and Thomas A. Marshall, Executors of the last will, &c., of John Marshall, deceased.

25. The second and final account of Henry Witmor, Executor of the last will and testament of Jacob Dotterer.

26. The first account of George Baker, Executor of the last will and testament of Henry L. Nickey, deceased.

27. The account of John Diehl, Executor of the will of John Houghtalin, deceased, late of Butler township.

28. The account of Josiah C. Albert, one of the Executors of the last will and testament of John E. Albert, late of Latimore township, Adams co., dec'd.

29. The first account of Col. John Wolford, one of the Executors of the last will and testament of John E. Albert, late of Latimore township, Adams county, deceased.

30. The second and final account of George Shryock, Executor of the last will and testament of Samuel Miller, late of the Borough of Gettysburg, Adams county, Pa., deceased.

31. The first account of George Ehrehart, Executor of the last will and testament of Samuel B. Patterson, dec'd.

32. The account of Simon S. Bishop, Administrator de bonis non cum testamento annexo of Edmun C. Bishop, late of Germany township, Adams co., deceased.

ZACHARIAH MYERS, *Register.*
Register's Office, Gettysburg, Mar. 22, 1858.

STOVES!—Every variety of Cook, Parlor Saloon and Office Stoves can be seen at the Ware Room of Sheads & Buehler, in West Middle street. Our Stoves are all purchased in Philadelphia, and will be sold cheaper than they can be bought at retail in the city or elsewhere. Call and see them.
SHEADS & BUEHLER.

Valuable Real Estate

AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offers at Private Sale, all his Real Estate as follows:

No. 1.—My late residence in Gettysburg, fronting 30 feet on Chambersburg street, with Brick Dwelling, Stable, and other improvements.

No. 2.—Lot adjoining above on the West, fronting 29 feet on street, with Stable, &c.

No. 3.—Lot adjoining No. 2, fronting 32 feet on same street, with large Coach Shop, and other improvements.

No. 4.—Lot adjoining No. 3, fronting 29 feet, with double Brick Dwelling, Smith Shop, &c.

No. 5.—Lot west of the Foundry, with Steam Saw and Grist Mill.

No. 6.—Lot adjoining No. 5, containing about 3 Acres.

No. 7.—Three Lots fronting each 30 feet on Chambersburg street.

No. 9.—Tract of Land in Hamiltonban township, lying on Marsh creek, containing 51 Acres, part cleared and part in first-rate timber.

No. 10.—Coach Establishment in Shepherdstown, Va., with good will, &c. The location is an admirable one for business, and improvements in good order.

☞Titles good and terms to suit purchasers. Enquire of D. A. BUEHLER, Esq., Gettysburg, or the undersigned residing in Shepherdstown, Va. C. W. HOFFMAN.
March 15, 1858.

Two Daily Lines.

EXTRA ACCOMMODATIONS.—The undersigned returns his thanks to the public for the encouragement heretofore extended to him, and takes pleasure in announcing that he has completed arrangements by which TWO DAILY LINES of Coaches will run between Gettysburg and Hanover, to connect with the trains to and from Baltimore, York, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, &c. Persons desiring tickets or information will call on the undersigned, or on CHARLES TATE, Ticket Agent, at the Eagle Hotel, in Chambersburg street.

☞Special attention given to all packages, &c., or other business entrusted to the undersigned between Gettysburg and Hanover, which will be promptly and carefully attended to.

☞The undersigned has also effected arrangements by which he will be able to supply Coaches, Stages, &c., for Funerals and other occasions, at moderate charges.

NICHOLAS WEAVER.
Gettysburg, April 13, 1857.

Auctioneering.

ANDREW W. FLEMMING, residing in Breckinridge street, near James Pierce's, Gettysburg, offers his services to the public as a *Sale Crier* and *Auctioneer.* His charges are moderate, and he will on all occasions endeavor to render satisfaction. He hopes to receive a share of public patronage.
Aug. 17, 1857.

Stauffer & Harley.

CHEAP WATCHES & JEWELRY, wholesale and retail, at the Philadelphia Watch and Jewelry Store, No. 96 North Second street, corner of Quarry, Philadelphia.

Gold Lever Watches, full jeweled, 18 carat cases, $28 00; Gold Lepines, 10 carat, $24 00; Silver Levers, full jeweled, $12 00; Silver Lepines, jewels, $9 00; superior Quartiers, $7 00; Gold Spectacles, $7 00; fine Silver do. $1 50; Gold Rings, $3 00; Ladies' Gold Pencils, $1 00; Silver Tea Spoons, set, $6 00, Gold Pens, with pencil and silver holder, $1 00.

Gold Finger Rings, 37½ cents to $80; Watch Glasses, per doz. 12½ cents; patent 18¾; Lunet 25; other articles in proportion. All goods warranted to be what they are sold for.

STAUFFER & HARLEY.

On hand, some gold and silver Levers and Lepines, still lower than the above prices.
Oct. 20, 1857. 1y

New Firm.

FAMILY GROCERIES & CONFECTIONS.—The undersigned have purchased the Grocery Store of E. H. MINNIGH, on the Northwest corner of the Diamond, formerly occupied by A. B. Kurtz, where they invite the attention of all who may wish Groceries, Confections, Fruits—Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Molasses Salt, Starch, Soda, Spices of all kinds, Lemons, Figs, Almonds &c. Also, a fine assortment of chewing and smoking Tobacco, Segars, Snuff, &c. ☞Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

WM. BOYER & SON.
September 7, 1857.

Removed to Hanover.

FRANCIS J. WILSON, late of the Washington House at Abbottstown, has taken HERSHEY'S OLD AND POPULAR STAND, in Hanover, where he will be happy to entertain all who may patronize him. His Table is supplied with the best the market and garden can afford, and his Bar with the choicest of liquors. His Stables are commodious, and attended by careful Ostlers. Give him a call. You will always find FRANK on the spot, ready and willing to make everybody comfortable. [April 27, 1857.

To the Country, Good News.

I HAVE rented the Foundry for the ensuing year, and am prepared to make the different kinds of Castings usually made at a Foundry. I will keep constantly on hand the different kinds of PLOUGHS, Points, Shares, Catters, &c.; Pots, Kettles, Pans, Washing Machines, &c.; Stoves and Machinery; Porches, Verandah's and Cemetery Fencing made and put up with dispatch.

All orders will be attended to promptly; but being without capital, and money being necessary to carry on the business, I will be compelled to sell for cash, but on all country work 5 per cent. will be deducted. Suitable trade will be taken, if delivered at the time of purchasing. Give us a call.

E. M. WARREN.
Gettysburg, June 1, 1857.

Hanover B. Railroad.

TRAINS over the Hanover Branch Railroad now run as follows:

First Train leaves Hanover at 9 A. M. with passengers for York, Harrisburg, Columbia, and Philadelphia. This Train also connects with the Express for Baltimore, arriving there at 12 M.

Second Train leaves at 1 P. M. with passengers for Baltimore and intermediate places, and returns with passengers from York, &c. J. LEIB, Agent.
Nov. 30, 1857.

Removal.

ALEX. FRAZER, Watch & Clock Maker, has removed his shop to Chambersburg street, opposite the Lutheran Church, where he will always be happy to attend to the calls of customers. Thankful for past favors, he hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to please, to merit and receive the patronage of the public.
Gettysburg, March 8, 1858.

Nett Cash

DRY GOODS HOUSE.—*Opening of Spring Goods!*—EYRE & LANDELL, Fourth & Arch Streets, Philadelphia, are now offering a full stock of

New Goods for Spring of 1858!
FASHIONABLE SPRING GOODS,
BLACK SILKS, 24 to 34 inches wide,
Spring Dress Goods, New Styles,
Shawls, in all the newest Styles,
British, French and American Chintzes,
Full Stock of Domestic Goods,
Full Stock of European Goods.

N. B. Bargains in Seasonable Goods, daily received from the AUCTIONS of New York and Philadelphia.

P. S. MERCHANTS are invited to examine the Stock. TERMS, Nett Cash, and low prices. [March 8, 1858. 3m

Last Notice.

I HAVE been giving notice for the last year to all those who are indebted to me to call and pay the same. No attention has been paid it. I now give notice that suit will be brought on all notes and accounts that are not paid on or before the first day of April next.
Feb. 8, '58. tf GEO. ARNOLD.

Attention, One & All!

NOW IS THE TIME to have your Picture taken!—S. WEAVER having provided himself with an entire new and splendid SKY-LIGHT DAGUERREAN ROOM at his residence in West Middle street, opposite Prof. Jacobs, one square West of Baltimore street, where he is now prepared to furnish

AMBROTYPES AND DAGUERREOTYPES,

in every style of the art, which he will warrant to give entire satisfaction. His long experience and superior apparatus give him advantages seldom furnished by Daguerrean establishments out of the city. He has a large number of specimens at his Gallery, in Chambersburg street, where he will continue as heretofore, which the public are requested to call and examine.

☞Charges from 50 cents to $10. Hours of operating from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. Gold Lockets, Breastpins, suitable for miniatures, always on hand, at the very lowest prices.

☞Children will not be taken for less than 50 cents.

☞AMBROTYPES taken from one dollar and upwards, and in the best style.
July 20, 1856. tf

The Grand Show!

AT GETTYSBURG, PA.
M. Samson, Manager & Proprietor.

Doors open at 6 o'clock, A. M.—Performance to commence immediately after.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Adults..... FREE.
Children, (under 12 years of age,) Half Price.

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO THE PUBLIC!

The subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Gettysburg and surrounding country, of the fact that he has just received from the New York Auctions a

SPLENDID STOCK OF GOODS!

which he is determined to sell at astonishingly low rates for cash. In return for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him, he will give a Grand Complimentary Benefit, on which occasion will be presented

TWO MAGNIFICENT PIECES!

On Wednesday, October 28,
and every day until further notice, will be presented the very popular Tragedy of

GOOD FITS!

with the following unrivalled cast:—Fashionable Clothing, from the finest to the lowest priced qualities. Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, in great variety. Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c., to suit all tastes.

An Intermission of Ten Minutes,
to allow those making large purchases time for Lunch, &c., &c.

The whole to conclude with M. Samson's successful Play, entitled

VARIETIES!

the beauty of which will cause great excitement among the Ladies and Gentlemen.
Oct. 26, 1857. tf

John W. Tipton.

"HIGH WATCHMAN."

GO to Tipton's—go to Tipton's—
Go to Tipton's in the corner—
In the corner in the Diamond—
In the Diamond near McClellan's,
If you want your hair dressed finely—
If you want your face shaved smoothly.
Bachelors who never knew it—
Tip's the fellow that can do it—
Do it in the latest fashion—
Do it quick and do it neatly,
And improve your fine looks greatly.
Make you look so young and sprightly,
Make you feel more young and brightly,
Make you feel like going nightly
To call upon some pretty damsel
Who before would not look at you,
At you as you passed her daily,
Daily on the public street.
And young men who wear moustaches,
Who want some one to sew patches—
Patches where your breeches tear—
Tip's the boy to make up matches—
Matches with some lady fair.
Then repair to Tipton's shop,
Dandy, Fogy, Flirt and Fop.
Jan. 11, 1858.

Great Excitement!

BRINGMAN & AUGHINBAUGH STILL AHEAD!

TAKE NOTICE that we have just received a new and splendid lot of *HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES*, which we offer to the public CHEAPER than ever, having put down our stock to the *lowest* living profits.—Under these arrangements we can put our goods within the reach of ALL, as to style, quality and PRICE. Our motto is quick sales and small profits. Call and examine our stock of goods before purchasing elsewhere. Remember the sign of the "BIG BOOT," Chambersburg street, below Buehler's Drug Store.

☞Boots and Shoes made upon the shortest notice and by the best of workman.
October 19, 1857.

Hardware Store.

THE subscribers would respectfully announce to their friends and the public that they have opened a Hardware Store, in Baltimore street, adjoining the residence of David Ziegler, Gettysburg, in which they always intend to offer to the public a large and general assortment of HARDWARE, Iron, Steel, Groceries, Cutlery, Coach Trimmings, Springs, Axles, Saddlery, Cedar-ware, Shoe Findings, Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs, in general, including every description of articles in the above line of business, to which they invite the attention of coach-makers, blacksmiths, carpenters, cabinet-makers, shoemakers, saddlers, and the public generally. Our stock having been selected with great care and purchased for cash, we guarantee (for the ready money,) to dispose of any part of it on as reasonable terms as they can be purchased anywhere.

We particularly request a call from our friends, and earnestly solicit a share of public favor, as we are determinined to establish a character for selling goods at low prices and doing ousiness on fair principles.

JOEL B DANNER,
DAVID ZIEGLER.
Gettysburg, June 9, 1851. tf

Hover's Liquid Hair Dye.

THE testimony of Prof. Booth and Dr. Brinckle having previously been published, the following is now added:

From Prof. McCLOSKEY, formerly Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine in the Female Medical College of Pennsylvania, and late Professor of Surgery in the American College of Medicine, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27th, 1856.

MR. JOSEPH E. HOVER:—A trial of your Liquid Hair Dye will convince the most skeptical, that it is a *safe, elegant,* and *efficacious* preparation. Unlike many others, it has in several instances proved serviceable in the cure of some cutaneous eruptions on the head, and I have no hesitation in commending it to those requiring such an application.

Very respectfully,
J. F. X. McCLOSKEY, M. D.,
475 Race St., above 13th.

☞*Hover's Writing Inks*, including *Hover's Writing Fluid*, and *Hover's Indelible Inks*, still maintain their high character, which has always distinguished them, and the extensive demand first created, has continued uninterrupted until the present.

Orders addressed to the Manufactory, No. 416 RACE Street above FOURTH, (old No. 144,) Philadelphia, will receive prompt attention by

JOSEPH E. HOVER, Manufacturer.
Dec. 21, 1857. [apr. 13. 1y]

Go To

BRINGMAN & AUGHINBAUGH'S if you want a good article of Boots and Shoes of their own manufacture, which they keep constantly on hand. ☞Sign of the Big Boot.

LEMONS, good and fresh, for sale at the cheap store of BOYER & SON.

Wingerd, White & Swope,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS, SHOES, CAPS, & STRAW GOODS; ALSO, IN FASHIONABLE
Moleskin, Silk, Felt and Fur Hats,
N. W. Cor. BALTIMORE & HOWARD STS.,

Adam B. Wingerd,
Daniel S. White,
John A. Swope.
} *BALTIMORE, MD.*
Aug. 3, 1857.

The Farmers' & Mechanics'

SAVINGS INSTITUTION OF ADAMS CO.—This Institution receives deposites, for which it pays interest as follows:

For over 10 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
For 3 and not over 10 months, 3 per cent. per annum. For transient deposites, not less than 30 days, 2 per cent. per annum, payable on demand without notice.

A joint fund (capital) of $10,000 has been paid in.

For loans apply on Wednesday.

Sums received on deposite as low as a dime. Interest to be allowed whenever the deposites amount to $5,00, and on each additional $5,000 and upwards.

Office in South West Corner of Public Square, next to George Arnold's store. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and for receiving deposites every Saturday, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

President, GEORGE THRONE.
Treasurer & Secretary, GEORGE ARNOLD.

Directors,

John Brough,	John Horner,
Samuel Durboraw,	George Arnold,
A. Heintzelman,	Jacob Musselman,
D. McCreary,	D. McConaughy,
William Culp,	John Mickley,
Robert Horner,	John Throne.

April 6, 1857.

Adams County Mutual

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Incorporated March 18, 1851.

OFFICERS.

President—George Swope.
Vice President—S. R. Russell.
Secretary—D. A. Buehler.
Treasurer—David M'Creary.
Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, Andrew Heintzelman, Jacob King.

MANAGERS.—George Swope, D. A. Buehler, R. M'Curdy, Jacob King, A. Heintzelman, D. M'Creary, J. J. Kerr, M. Eichelberger, S. R. Russell, A. B. Kurtz, Andrew Polley, S. Fahnestock, Wm. B. Wilson, H. A. Picking, Wm. B. M'Clellan, John Wolford, R. G. McCreary, John Horner, E. W. Stable, J. Aughinbaugh, Abdiel F. Gitt.

☞This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been in successful operation for more than six years, and in that period has paid all losses and expenses, *without any assessment*, having also a large surplus capital in the Treasury. The Company employs no Agents—all business being done by the Managers, who are annually elected by the Stockholders. Any person desiring an Insurance can apply to any of the above named Managers for further information.

☞The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company on the last Wednesday in every month, at 2, P. M.
Sept. 28, 1857.

Important Discovery.

CONSUMPTION and all Diseases of the Lungs and Throat are positively Cured by Inhalation, which conveys the remedies to the cavities in the lungs through the air passages, and coming in direct contact with the disease, neutralizes the tubercular matter, allays the cough, causes a free and easy expectoration, heals the lungs, purifies the blood, imparts renewed vitality to the nervous system, giving that tone and energy so indispensable for the restoration of health. To be able to state confidently that Consumption is curable by inhalation, is to me a source of unalloyed pleasure. It is as much under the control of medical treatment as any other formidable disease: ninety out of every hundred cases can be cured in the first stages, and fifty per cent. in the second; but in the third stage it is impossible to save more than five per cent, for the Lungs are so cut up by the disease as to bid defiance to medical skill.—Even, however, in the last stages, Inhalation affords extraordinary relief to the suffering attending this fearful scourge, which annually destroys ninety-five thousand persons in the United States alone: and a correct calculation shows that of the present population of the earth, eighty millions are destined to fill the Consumptive's grave.

Truly the quiver of death has no arrow so fatal as Consumption. In all ages it has been the great enemy of life, for it spares neither age nor sex, but sweeps off alike the brave, the beautiful, the graceful and the gifted. By the help of that Supreme Being from whom cometh every good and perfect gift, I am enabled to offer to the afflicted a permanent and speedy cure in Consumption. The first cause of tubercles is from impure blood, and the immediate effect produced by their deposition in the lungs is to prevent the free admission of air into the air cells, which causes a weakened vitality through the entire system. Then surely it is more rational to expect greater good from medicines entering the cavities of the lungs than from those administered through the stomach; the patient will always find the lungs free and the breathing easy, after Inhaling remedies. Thus, Inhalation is a local remedy, nevertheless it acts constitutionally, and with more power and certainty than remedies administered by the stomach. To prove the powerful and direct influence of this mode of administration, chloroform inhaled will entirely destroy sensibility in a few minutes, paralyzing the entire nervous system, so that a limb may be amputated without the slightest pain; inhaling the ordinary burning gas will destroy life in a few hours.

The inhalation of ammonia will rouse the system when fainting or apparently dead.—The odor of many of the medicines is perceptible in the skin a few minutes after being inhaled, and may be immediately detected in the blood. A convincing proof of the constitutional effects of inhalation, is the fact that sickness is always produced by breathing foul air—is not this positive evidence that proper remedies, carefully prepared and judiciously administered through the lungs should produce the happiest results? During eighteen years' practice, many thousands suffering from diseases of the lungs and throat, have been under my care, and I have effected many remarkable cures, even after the sufferers had been pronounced in the last stages, which fully satisfies me that consumption is no longer a fatal disease. My treatment of consumption is original, and founded on long experience and a thorough investigation. My perfect acquaintance with the nature of tubercles, &c., enables me to distinguish readily, the various forms of disease that simulate consumption, and apply the proper remedies, rarely being mistaken even in a single case. This familiarity, in connection with certain pathological and microscopic discoveries, enables me to relieve the lungs from the effects of contracted chests, to enlarge the chest, purify the blood, impart to it renewed vitality, giving energy and tone to the entire system.

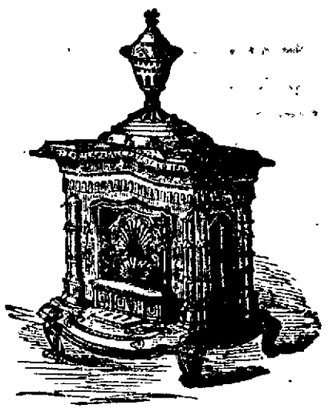
Medicines with full directions sent to any part of the United States and Canadas by patients communicating their symptoms by letter. But the cure would be more certain if the patient should pay me a visit, which would give me an opportunity to examine the lungs and enable me to prescribe with much greater certainty, and then the cure could be effected without my seeing the patient again.

G. W. GRAHAM, M. D.,
Office, 1131 *Filbert St.*, (*old No.* 109,) *below* 12*th*,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
July 20, 1857. 1y

GAS BURNERS.—A new and excellent style of Coal Stoves, for Parlor or Chamber use. It is especially intended for chambers, as it consumes the gas, and thus removes one of the objections to the use of coal. A scuttle of coal will burn for 18 hours without regulating. Call and see it.

SHEADS & BUEHLER.

ALMONDS, Filberts, Brazil Nuts, English Walnuts, and Pea Nuts, constantly on hand and will be sold cheap by BOYER & SON.



R. SHEADS. C. H. BUEHLER.

Lumber, Coal and Stoves.

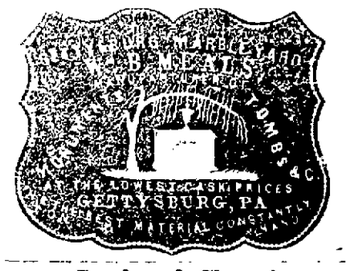
NEW FIRM!

THE undersigned respectfully announce to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that they have entered into a co-partnership, and intend opening a *COAL & LUMBER YARD*, on Washington street, in the rear of the Eagle Hotel, where they will be happy to see all who may favor them with a call. They will furnish every variety of *Stove, Blacksmith and Limeburner's COAL*, at the lowest possible wholesale rates, in order to introduce it into general use. They also intend keeping a full and general assortment of LUMBER, as soon as the Railroad is completed. They will keep constantly on hand every variety of COAL and WOOD STOVES, among which are the celebrated William Penn, Noble Cook, Royal Cook and Sea Shell Cook Stoves. Also the Charm, Capitol, Victor, Planter, Premium and Parlor Cook Stoves, Air-tight, Star, Franklin, Hot-air Parlor Grate, Lady Washington, Oak, Magnolia, Union, Air-tight Bare Cylinder, Tropic and Harp Cannon Stoves.

Persons wishing to examine their stock will please call at their Stove Ware Room, on West Middle street, at the residence of Robert Sheads.

☞Orders promptly attended to.

ROBERT SHEADS,
C. HENRY BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, Aug. 31, 1857.



Good and Cheap!

THE undersigned would inform his friends and the public generally, that he continues the CARRIAGE-MAKING BUSINESS, in all its branches, at his establishment, in East Middle Street, (near the east end,) Gettysburg, Pa., where he has on hand a first-rate lot of work, and is prepared to put up to order whatever may be desired in his line, viz:—Rockaway and Boat-Body *Carriages; Falling-Top, Rockaway & Trotting Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c.*

With good workmen and good materials, he can pledge his work to be of the best quality—and his prices